"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day; fair Sunday; brisk to high southwest winds.

VOL. LVII...NO. 18,305. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.—FOURTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AUTO RACE LEADER MAKES 140 MILES

Thomas Car Finds Better Roads —Zust Runs on Railway Roadbed as a Limited Train.

OTHERS TO LEAVE CHICAGO

Lieut. Koeppen Finds a New Assistant Through Mme. Gadski—De Dion Still Making Repairs.

24TH DAY OF THE RACE.

Car.	Arrived.	Time. P. M.	Distance.
Thomas	Lexington, Neb.	7:30	1767
Zust	Woodbine, Ia.	8:00	1486
*De Dion	Cedar Rpds, Ia.	....	1262
†Protos	Chicago	....	1043
†Motobloc	Chicago	....	1043

*Remained there all day.
†Will leave to-day.

FORECAST FOR RACING WEATHER TO-DAY.—Generally fair, with possibility of rain or snow in the lake regions.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Neb., March 6.—The Thomas car in the New York to Paris race left Columbus at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and arrived at Lexington at 7:30 P. M., stopping for luncheon at Grand Island. The distance traversed was 140 miles. The roads to-day were somewhat encouraging. After running out of Columbus about thirty miles the roads started to get very fair, and consisted of a hard sand with grass in the middle and on the sides through the fields and everywhere.

The roads now make one believe we are surely in the Wild West. At times we would drive for miles and only see once in a while a farmhouse or a cattle ranch, possibly a cowboy on horseback. We met one cowboy who gave us a race for two miles and lost out, but he took it in good spirit and said his horse was tired.

We have been meeting the same goodwill from the people along the roads, and especially in the towns. It has got so now that wherever we stop overnight we have to put a rope around the car and let every one in the town pass by. The people of Lexington went wild on our arrival and said they had been waiting for hours to see the Thomas car. It came into Lexington coated with mud from a stretch of bad road on entering the town. Some of the people wanted to know if that was some of the Iowa mud, and our good friend Capt. Hansen said:

"Why, that is some of the fifth acre we carried from there."

I appreciate the kindness of some one for giving the beautiful name of "Get-there-Roberts," and also that of the "Iron Driver." Nine-tenths of the people howled that at me all day; in fact, it's ringing in my ears now.

My car is working like a dream, and everything is going along in the best of manner. It is music for us now to hear the continual throbbing of the machine.

MONTAGUE ROBERTS.

ZUST TRAVELS ON RAILWAY.

Second Section of Illinois Central Limited—Makes Slow Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

WOODBINE, Iowa, March 6.—Running as the second section of Train No. 1, on the Illinois Central Railroad, the Zust Italian car has been creeping along the railroad tracks in Western Iowa all day to-day. It is tied up at Woodbine to-night, awaiting daylight to resume its trip as a railroad train.

The car took to the railroad right of way in order to escape the roads, which Montague Roberts of the Thomas car characterized as canals. The Zust reached Denison last night. From there into Omaha, sixty-eight miles, the road runs down the Boyer River Valley, and the mud reached above the axles. Seeing the impossibility of pushing through this, Sirtori asked permission to use the right of way of the Illinois Central into Omaha.

After a telegraphic conference between the Assistant Superintendent at Denison and Vice President of the road the car got the permit to use the tracks on condition that the driver should obey the orders of the station men along the line and act throughout as would the engineer of a passenger train.

"Second No. 1" was started out from Denison this morning at 7:30 just after the Chicago-Omaha Limited went by. First No. 1, the limited, made fifty miles an hour. "Second No. 1" made just four miles during the first hour.

Accident on a Bridge.

The auto got running orders at Arion, Iowa, the first station west of Denison. For three miles the road was straight and well-ballasted, and at a speed of ten miles an hour Sirtori pushed along. All went well until the bridge over the Boyer River was reached. Here the crossties were far apart, and it was necessary to lay planking for the wheels of the machine to run on. The wheels just fitted in the outside of the steel rails.

In crossing the bridge Sirtori's companions left the car and walked across. The car moved slowly until more than half way across, when the wheels became entangled in a brace steel rail, and a serious wrenching of an axle gear followed. It required an hour to cross the bridge, and when the car finally reached Arion an east-bound passenger train was waiting for its arrival, having been held up half an hour.

One hour was spent at Arion repairing the damage to the car, and when second No. 1 got leaving orders it was running two hours behind its schedule time. Dow City, four miles from Arion, was reached without mishap other than the loss of another hour recrossing the Boyer. From Dow City to Woodbine second No. 1 bumped along the ties, being ordered to sidetrack for the passing of both freight and passenger trains in either direction. Ordinarily westbound trains have the right of way.

Cross Boyer River Many Times.

Boyer River was the chief cause of trouble to the car, it being necessary to cross and recross that stream many times. At 6 o'clock to-night second No. 1 reached Woodbine, having traveled thirty-two

Continued on Page 2.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. DAY.

Methodists to Investigate Chancellor's Attacks on Roosevelt.

Because he called the acts of President Roosevelt anarchistic, and in other ways condemned the actions of the Chief Executive, the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, must face charges made against him by the Rev. George A. Cooke of Brandon, Vt., a member of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Formal papers have been filed with the Rev. Dr. P. M. Watters of Yonkers, who is the Presiding Elder of the New York District and of the New York Conference, and they will be heard at St. James's Church in this city April 1 at the annual meeting of the conference.

Chancellor Day is charged with having violated that rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church which makes it unlawful to speak "evil of Magistrates," and in the specifications filed with the charges appears the quotation, "Anarchy of the sort practiced by President Roosevelt is the most dangerous kind of anarchy. Anarchism in the White House is the most perilous anarchism that has ever threatened our country. It means anarchy if the Judges are to be set aside and their verdicts upheld to criticism by the President." This passage, the Rev. Mr. Cooke says, is taken from an interview with Chancellor Day at Syracuse, May 8, 1906.

Beyond admitting that he had received the charges Presiding Elder Watters would not discuss them.

When Chancellor Day went to Lake Placid after his arraignment of the President as quoted in the charges of the Rev. Mr. Cooke, he issued this statement:

"I have had a week to consider. After careful reflection I am forced to say that I am convinced of the justice of my criticism of President Roosevelt, and I shall not retract. My statements stand."

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 6.—Referring to the charges filed against him, Chancellor Day said to-night:

"Cooke is something of a joke to those who know him. He seems to have a mania for bringing charges against some one, and he has exercised that privilege many times in the past. Something over a week ago he wrote me a letter saying that he intended to bring charges against me. Among other things he said:

"'This is a serious matter for the Republic. It may as well be fought out over you as any one else.'

"I am utterly indifferent to Mr. Cooke's charges or his procedure.

SAVED THE GIRL IN RED.

Driver Thought, When He Turned Fire Horses, She Was His Daughter.

Patrick Mullin, driver of Fire Engine 141, threw all his weight and strength on the reins to stop his team yesterday afternoon, when a crowd of small school children poured out into the street from Public School 127, at Seventh Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn. Mullin's engine had turned the corner into the avenue on the way to a fire in Seventy-ninth Street, and was less than fifty feet from the children.

In the group of little ones nearest him, Mullin saw a small girl wearing a red Tam o' Shanter and crimson jacket. Her back was to him, but Mullin's daughter goes to School 127, and she wears a red Tam o' Shanter and jacket. The fireman strained on the reins, but his powerful horses plunged ahead.

He could not stop them, but when they were within a few feet of the children, some of them stood still in fright, while others darted in all directions to escape the engine. Mullin threw all his strength on to the right rein. The horses turned in on to the sidewalk. The heavy engine bounced over the curbstones, and the horses plunged head on into a heavy iron fence surrounding the school yard.

The shock killed one horse outright. The other fell to the ground badly hurt, while Mullin was hurled from his seat clear over the iron fence, turning a somersault and landing on his back on the stone pavement of the yard. Foreman Callahan, on the tender behind, leaped off and picked up the driver. Dr. Spellman came from the Norwegian Hospital and revived him.

The child was not Mullin's daughter.

SKYSCRAPER FOR TRUST CO.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust to Build on Beaver Street Site.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is having plans prepared by Architects Clinton & Russell for a fifteen-story building, to be erected on the property owned by the company at 63 and 65 Beaver Street, running through to 20 to 24 Exchange Place. It is understood that the new structure will cost about $1,000,000.

The property, which was bought from the Alliance Realty Company about two years ago, adjoins the present building of the trust company at the northeast corner of William and Beaver Streets, and has a frontage of 45 feet on Beaver Street. On Exchange Place the new building will front about 68 feet, the average depth through from street to street being about 115 feet. The site faces, on its Exchange Place side, the old Custom House, now being rebuilt and enlarged by the National City Bank.

The ground floor of the proposed structure will probably be used by the trust company for an addition to its present banking rooms. Work on the building will be begun immediately upon the completion and approval of the plans. The company is anxious, according to a statement made yesterday by one of its officers, to get the additional space as soon as possible.

WIFE BEATS OFF WHITECAPS.

Goes to Husband's Aid When Tar and Feather Party Bound Him.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 6.—The frustration of the plans of a tar and feather party by a gallant fight put up by the wife of the intended victim became known to-day. It occurred on Wednesday night at Hartford, a hamlet remote from the county seat.

Recently Thomas Carey had a fight with some of his neighbors. They wanted him sent to jail on a charge of assault, but the court imposed a fine. Then a Whitecap party supplied with tar and feathers was organized last Wednesday.

Carey was overpowered in his barn, but his wife heard his calls and ran to his aid.

Together they fought the Whitecaps, and learned the identity of some of the men by tearing off their masks.

Mrs. Carey will be asked to tell the Grand Jury about the tar and feather party.

PHILADELPHIA EVERY HOUR ON the hour in 2 hours. See Jersey Central schedule, Page 13. APPETITES SATISFIED IN COMFORT IN DINING CARS ON 7-8 A. M., 12-1-5 and 6 P. M. Trains.—Adv.

LILLEY CHARGES IN, CONGRESS WILL ACT

House Committee to Investigate His Accusations of Corruption by Submarine Lobby.

GAVE TO CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Representative Says He Expects to Prove That Gifts Were Made to Members of Naval Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Somebody may be expelled from the House at this session as a result of the charges of corruption made by Representative Lilley of Connecticut. Whether it shall be a member or members of the Naval Affairs Committee, implicated in the charges, or Mr. Lilley himself, depends entirely upon the fight Lilley puts up before the Investigation Committee which was appointed this morning after the adoption of a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules.

That resolution recited the fact that Mr. Lilley had made his charges "on his responsibility as a member of this House." It was adopted without debate and not a dissenting voice, and immediately Speaker Cannon appointed Messrs. Boutell of Illinois, Stevens of Minnesota, and Olmsted of Pennsylvania, Republicans, and Howard of Georgia and Broussard of Louisiana, Democrats, as the committee.

Coupled with the resolution, which was reported by Mr. Dalzell, was a report from the Rules Committee, which set forth the statement made by Lilley before that committee, including the examination which followed. It was disclosed in this report that Lilley had given the committee little in amplification of what he had said in his newspaper interview. The nearest to a specific charge he made was in saying that he himself had been approached by a representative of the Electric Boat Company.

Lilley Expected to be Chairman.

Lilley was disgusted over the make-up of the committee. He had really expected to be made its Chairman, and did not conceal his belief that the failure to make him judge as well as prosecutor was an indication that the cards had been stacked against him. The general impression in the House, however, was that there would be a fair and thorough investigation. It was also the impression that if Lilley failed to substantiate his charges the next proceeding would be for his own expulsion.

The House leaders have been tremendously stirred up by the affair. They have resented keenly the way in which Lilley has avoided assuming the responsibility which they believe a man making such charges should assume. It is because of that feeling that the expression "on his responsibility as a member of this House" in their resolution is significant.

The committee met for a few minutes and adopted a formal resolution providing for the expense of engaging stenographers, clerks, and messengers. They will meet again on Monday and map out a line of procedure and send a formal notification to Mr. Lilley. He will appear before the committee the following day, and then the investigation will begin in earnest. It was not determined to-day whether the investigation shall be open or executive.

The report of the Committee on Rules, accompanying the resolution, referred to the fact that, after offering a resolution in which "there was nothing on the face that charged corrupt or even improper methods," Mr. Lilley had given out an interview to a newspaper before he had seen the committee, to which the resolution had been referred.

Under rigid cross-examination, in which Speaker Cannon, John Sharp Williams, and John Dalzell were the leaders, Lilley admitted the facts to which he would testify had in great measure occurred during the ten years previous to his becoming a Representative in 1903. This information as to what happened during those ten years, he said, was based partly on the statements of certain reporters whom he was not ready to name.

Says He Was Holding Ammunition.

He insisted, however, that his silence was due solely to the fact that he was holding his ammunition for use before the committee that would finally make the investigation. In reply to a question from Speaker Cannon, he said that what charges he would make, of corrupt action, would refer to members of the present Congress.

"I assure you, gentlemen," he said, "I am not talking on hearsay. I know my grounds and I know I can prove these things before a committee that means business.

"The boat company is using wrongful methods in most every member's district who serves on the Naval Committee. But while I do not care to mention the names of others I do not object to telling you an incident concerning myself."

Mr. Lilley then told how an intimate friend of his, who was a large manufacturer in Connecticut, had told him that a large order would fall to his firm provided Lilley would influence himself in behalf of submarine construction. His friend, said Mr. Lilley, was employed by Elihu B. Frost, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company.

"The same thing happened a few days before the motion was made this year in our Committee on Submarines. A new manufacturer from the City of Bridgeport came to me and said that I must vote for the submarines because it meant an order for him with a profit of $2,000.

"I do not claim that any money has been paid to bribe a member of Congress. I do expect to prove that money has been contributed to campaign funds, which, morally, is no different from passing a bribe across the table."

The report is accompanied by a stenographic report of the proceedings before the Committee on Rules on Feb. 25, on which day Mr. Lilley appeared before that committee and read the following statement:

Maintained an Organized Lobby.

"I propose to show that for several years prior to the Lessler investigation the Holland Company and its successor, the Electric Boat Company, maintained in Washington an organized lobby for the purpose of influencing legislative appropriations in favor of the Holland boat, and that it had under annual retainer C. E. Creecey, Gen. Eppa Hunton, ex-United States Senator M. C. Butler, C. S. McNeir, Dr. W. R. Kerr, and others.

"That for several years Mr. Elihu B. Frost, Vice President of the said company, has been a continuous visitor at Washington during Congressional sessions, and that he has spent large sums of money in furnishing entertainment to members of Congress, and that his expenditures along this line amount to thousands of dollars.

"That the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill of March 2, 1907, was prepared and drafted by the attorney for the Electric Boat Company for the purpose, and with the intention, to eliminate competition in submarine construction and to prevent the Secretary of the Navy from exercising any discretion in awarding contracts for submarines.

"That a thorough investigation by an impartial committee will show that large sums of money have been, by the Electric Boat Company, its officers or agents, contributed to campaign funds of members of Congress who favor and who have favored the Electric Boat Company's monopoly of submarine construction; also that large sums of money have been spent to accomplish the defeat of members of the Naval Committee who did not favor the Electric Boat Company."

MAY EXTRADITE ROY.

French Foreign Office Likely to Heed a Request from America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6.—If the United States Government should really desire it, Paul Emile Roy probably will be taken to New Hampshire for trial for the murder of George A. Carkin, brother of Mrs. Roy, who is better known as Glacia Calla. Every effort is being made by his family to have the matter thrashed out before the French courts. They base their contention on the law which provides for the trial in France of a French citizen for any crime committed abroad, and would force the accusers of Roy to bring their evidence here.

The matter of his extradition, however, rests wholly within the discretion of the Foreign Office. Despite the influence that is being brought to bear, there is reason to believe that a request from the United States would be promptly granted. No such request has been received as yet.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—Deputy Sheriff Robert Scott of Exeter, who was sent with the extradition papers from New Hampshire to the State Department at Washington, calling for the return of Paul E. Roy from France for the murder of George A. Carkin, returned last night. He said the papers would be sent to France by an officer.

Glacia Calla will remain at the home of her mother, in Newington, for the present, and will not go to New York for a rest, as had been announced. Her counsel, Col. J. H. Bartlett, says that she remains of her own volition.

PRINCE PRAISES MISS FRITZ.

American Champion Typist Gives a Souvenir to Prince of Wales.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 6.—Miss Rose L. Fritz of New York, the champion typist, was sitting at her machine in the Business Exhibition at the Olympia this afternoon when the Prince and Princess of Wales came by.

"They tell me that you have done some wonderful things, Miss Fritz," said the Prince. "We should like to see you work."

Forthwith the American girl's fingers moved rapidly over the keyboard of her machine, and in sixty seconds she handed to the Prince a sheet containing 113 words, properly punctuated and without a single error. "It is wonderful," said the Prince. "Do you mind signing it?" He carried the souvenir away over the signature "Rose L. Fritz."

At another stand the Prince said, "I don't think I could ever learn to work that."

"Oh," replied the pretty attendant, "we have boys only 14 years old who can do it."

HOLD-UP LIKE A SHOW.

Crowd Watches the Victim's Struggles —Police Lock Him Up.

Henry Rogers of 522 East 147th Street, a locomotive engineer on the Erie, was held up and robbed of $98 last night in front of 62 New Bowery. His shouts drew a crowd of about 500 persons, who looked on the assault and robbery as they would at a show.

When Lieut. McKenny and Patrolman Lanfritz pushed their way through the crowd one of the three hold-up men escaped. The policemen caught two, who they say robbed Rogers. The crowd aided the prisoners in their efforts to escape, and the two policemen were faring badly when the reserves of the Oak Street Station went to their assistance.

At the station the prisoners said they were Michael Cahill, an iron worker of Pittsburg, and Charles Ericson, an iron worker of Hartford, Conn. In Cahill's pocket was found Rogers's penknife.

The victim was locked up with the other two to insure his being in court to prosecute, the police said.

$30 MORSE CHECK REFUSED.

Attachments Even Tie Up Cash for His Small Personal Accounts.

Charles W. Morse has been confronted for the last two weeks with the virtual necessity of paying his current obligations either with cash, money orders, or out-of-town checks. This embarrassment came out yesterday at the hearing of arguments before Justice O'Gorman on the aplication of Mr. Morse's counsel to vacate the attachments obtained by Receiver Hanna of the National Bank of North America against all of Mr. Morse's property.

The difficulty is that Mr. Morse cannot open a bank account in this city, for any deposit that he might make would become instantly subject to attachments. Recently Mr. Morse received a check for $30, and, after indorsing it, gave it to Mrs. Morse to cash. Mrs. Morse took the check to a bank where she has an account, but the bank officers said they were afraid to accept it, for fear that it might be claimed that they violated the conditions of the attachments.

Whether or not the attachments are to remain in force was not decided at yesterday's hearing. Philip J. Britt, counsel for Mr. Morse, contended that the debt of the National Bank of North America was amply secured and that the attachments were excessive.

25 CENTS A DAY ENOUGH.

Beggar Quits Work, He Says in Court, After Making a Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 6.—James Reysons of West Orange, who was arrested here to-day as a mendicant, has solved, to his own satisfaction at least, the problem of economics relating to the amount of wages the individual should earn.

Reysons was arrested at 9 o'clock and immediately arraigned before Recorder Yost. Chief of Police Harry Gallagher examined him.

"How much do you earn a day by begging?" he asked.

"Twenty-five cents," said Reysons.

"What had you collected when you were arrested just now?" inquired the Chief.

"Fifteen cents," responded the prisoner.

"What!" exclaimed the Chief. "You've made 15 cents at 9 o'clock, and don't get more than 10 cents the rest of the day?"

"Well," said Reysons, with a tired look, "I quit work when I get the 25 cents."

He was discharged upon promising to leave the town in five minutes.

MINNESOTA PUTS JOHNSON IN RACE

Democratic Committee, by 68 to 23, Indorses Governor for the Presidency.

ADVERSE VOTE ON BRYAN

Adherents of Nebraskan Make a Bitter Fight and Will Attempt to Get Delegates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—After a bitter fight the Democratic State Committee of Minnesota this afternoon, by a vote of 68 to 23, adopted a resolution indorsing Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Frank A. Day, private secretary of the Governor, presided over the meeting and voted for the Johnson resolution on every test and on the final ballot. The action of the committee therefore is held as placing the Governor formally in the race for the nomination at Denver.

The Bryan men gave notice that they would not be bound by the action of the committee, but would make a fight throughout the State for the control of the State Convention, which was set for May 14, and a delegation instructed for Bryan.

The meeting of the committee to-day was the most largely attended in the history of the Democratic Party in Minnesota. Of the 102 members, 92 were present or represented by proxy. Several proxies were thrown out on a technical point, though on only one contest was there any indication of the Johnson-Bryan fight. This was on the proxy held by James Manahan of St. Paul, who is conducting the suit before the Inter-State Commerce Commission against sleeping-car rates. Mr. Manahan is a personal friend of Mr. Bryan. He held a proxy which had been transferred to him by T. T. Hudson, Democratic National Committeeman. The committee ruled that a proxy could not be transferred.

Resolution of Indorsement.

Martin O'Brien of Crookston, who was a member of the Populist State Committee in 1896, offered the resolution indorsing Gov. Johnson. It reads:

Gov. John A. Johnson has twice brought victory to the Democracy in Minnesota. During his incumbency of the office of Governor more reforms have been instituted and more remedial legislation adopted than during any equal period of time in the history of our State. He has been controlled only by the public interests. His mentality, restless energy, and sound judgment, united with his unimpeachable integrity, make him the embodiment of the best spirit of the West, an ideal American citizen.

Confidently believing that his nomination as the candidate of the party for the Presidency would bring to our support the Electoral votes of all the States within the Mississippi Valley and thus secure a National triumph, we respectfully present to the Democracy of the Nation the name of the Hon. John A. Johnson as a candidate for President of the United States, and recommend to the Democrats of Minnesota that they cause his name to be presented to the National Convention at Denver for nomination.

Though it was evident from the start that the resolution would carry, the Bryan adherents insisted on fighting every inch of the way. After a long and at times acrimonious debate, they forced a vote on two resolutions. One was to lay the O'Brien resolution on the table, and the other indorsed the candidacy of W. J. Bryan for President. These motions were overwhelmingly defeated. The Bryan adherents insisted on roll calls.

Jay La Due of Rock County said he desired to save the Governor from the results of the adoption of the resolution, which would blight his political future, as the nomination of Bryan was certain.

Asked If Johnson Authorized It.

State Senator Stockwell of Minneapolis asked: "Who authorized Mr. O'Brien to introduce this resolution? Did Gov. Johnson authorize it? He has repeatedly said that he is not a candidate. If this resolution is adopted it slaps in the face thousands of Democrats in Minnesota, and does not represent the sentiment of the Governor."

Mr. O'Brien said: "Gov. Johnson can carry every State that Bryan can carry, and in addition can carry Minnesota, Wisconsin, South and North Dakota, and many other States that Bryan cannot carry. This committee has the right to express its opinion."

F. B. Lynch, a Johnson adherent of St. Paul, asked Mr. Vasaly, a Bryanite, if he would support Johnson if he were nominated.

"I am surprised," replied Vasaly, "that any man should ask me such a question. Of course I will support Johnson, but if I knew that the predatory interests were back of him I would not support him."

Interests Desire Defeat of Bryan.

Alfred Jacques of Duluth, law partner of National Committeeman Hudson, said: "All over the United States, in the back offices of trusts, the railroads and the banks, they are listening to hear from this committee because the adoption of this resolution will open up the possibility of defeating the nomination of Bryan. We don't say that the Governor is a party to anything, but the interests would like to find a weakening in the Bryan armor."

After the committee defeated the motion to lay the O'Brien resolution on the table Mr. Vasaly introduced a resolution indorsing Bryan for President and averring that "we view with suspicion many of the Eastern sources of acclaim [for Johnson;] we discern in this Eastern movement the mailed hand of 'Harmony' that cost the party a million votes in 1904." The resolution also praised Johnson's administration. It was defeated and the original O'Brien resolution was carried.

After the State Committee adjourned 200 suporters of Bryan assembled and organized the Bryan Volunteers of Minnesota. Plans were made to carry into every precinct in the State a campaign for Bryan.

LOW SEES ROOSEVELT.

Also Confers with Gompers on Law to Take Labor Out of Trust Class.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An important conference was held here to-day between Seth Low of New York, President of the Civic Federation, and a committee from the American Federation of Labor which included President Samuel Gompers. The advisability of seeking an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law excluding labor organizations from its provisions was considered.

No definite conclusion was reached. Mr. Gompers said there was an endeavor to get together on a measure to be introduced in Congress "which shall permit labor organizations to secure relief from that body in order that they may perform their proper duties and functions within the law."

According to Mr. Gompers, Mr. Low also conferred with President Roosevelt to-day on the subject.

AUTOMOBILE RACES, SAVANNAH, GA. Quickest time via Atlantic Coast Line R. R., 2:10 P. M. Office Broadway, cor. 30th St.—Adv.

F. B. GARY ELECTED SENATOR.

South Carolina Lawyer Chosen to Succeed the Late Senator Latimer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—Frank Boyd Gary was elected to-day to succeed Asbury C. Latimer in the United States Senate, serving out the term to March 3, 1909. The Legislature convened in special session last Tuesday, but until this afternoon a deadlock had prevailed.

Mr. Gary was born March 9, 1860. He is a nephew of the late Gen. Mart W. Gary. He was graduated from Union College in 1881, and is a lawyer. In 1890 he was elected to the State House of Representatives, and served as Speaker of the House for five years. He was a candidate for Governor in 1902, being the first to advocate local option as between prohibition and the State dispensary. Mr. Gary is a supporter of W. J. Bryan.

NEW ROCKEFELLER NEIGHBOR.

Dance Hall to be Erected Next Door to His Pocantico Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 6.—The famous inn, owned by John Melin, adjoining the property of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills, has been leased by C. Horton of this place, and will be known hereafter as Sleepy Hollow Inn.

It will be enlarged and it is reported that a big dancing pavilion will be erected, where dances will be held each week.

For a long time Mr. Rockefeller tried to buy the inn, as he opposes the sale of liquor near his estate, but Mr. Melin could not get the price he wanted.

It is believed that the starting of a dancing pavilion so near Mr. Rockefeller's house will result in interesting developments.

KELLER ATTEMPTS ESCAPE.

Ex-Captain, Accused of $50,000 Theft, Throws Himself from a Train.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Federal authorities were informed to-day that Daniel F. Keller, ex-Captain of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, made a desperate attempt to escape from custody at Portage, Wis., early to-day.

Keller, while stationed at Fort Sheridan, is alleged to have stolen $50,000 in Quartermaster's checks. He was arrested in British Columbia three weeks ago.

To-day he threw himself from a train near Portage, and was not recaptured for two hours.

HIS MIND BLANK FOR A WEEK.

Paterson Man, Found in St. Louis, Didn't Know Where He Was.

Remington E. Rose, New York Manager for the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company of Rochester, learned yesterday that V. H. Simonson, one of his salesmen, who disappeared a week ago, had been found wandering about the streets of St. Louis, claiming not to know what city he was in. Mr. Rose received a telegram from F. S. Bunce of Paterson, Simonson's father-in-law, saying that the salesman had been located in St. Louis, and that he would go there at once to bring him home.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that Simonson's mind has been a blank, apparently, since last Friday, when he left his home in Paterson, but that he has now recovered his memory.

NO, BINGHAM HASN'T QUIT.

And Won't Till Ice Forms on the Infernal Regions, He Says.

Police Commissioner Bingham did not resign yesterday, and Thomas F. McAvoy, Tammany leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, was not appointed in his place. This, despite the fact that, simultaneously, in several parts of the city the rumor gained currency that Bingham had "gone at last."

Since the Mayor and Charles F. Murphy had luncheon together, the Police Commissioner has been slated for dismissal. The time worn rumor took a new form yesterday with the mention of Mr. McAvoy's name. In the County Court House the report that the frequently expected had happened was greeted with cheers from the bootblack stand.

Gen. Bingham himself said to a friend when he heard of the report:

"I haven't resigned, and I won't resign until Hades freezes over. The report is ridiculous."

BOY FIREBUG CONFESSES.

Tells of Having Started Eleven Fires to See the Engines Run.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Arthur Bonnet, an eighteen-year-old boy of this city, has confessed to starting eleven fires because he wanted to see the engines run.

The boy admitted the truth of the testimoney of attachés of the Fire Marshal's office, who declared that the prisoner was responsible for the fires, one of which caused $5,000 damage. The boy was committed without bail for trial. In the meantime he will be examined as to his sanity.

HEINZE HAS TEN DAYS TO PAY.

No Reply from Roosevelt Regarding Pardon from $20,000 Fine.

HELENA, Mon., March 6.—Because counsel for F. Augustus Heinze had received no reply from President Roosevelt regarding a pardon in connection with a fine of $20,000 imposed upon Mr. Heinze for contempt during his copper war with the Amalgamated Copper Company, Federal Judge W. H. Hunt has granted ten more days in which to deposit the fine money.

Counsel asked for an extension of sixty days.

PRESIDENT'S YACHT AGROUND.

The Mayflower Was to Take Mrs. Roosevelt Down the Mississippi.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—The President's yacht Mayflower, bound from Washington, D. C., to the Norfolk Navy Yard, went aground near Thimble Light in lower Chesapeake Bay during a thick fog last night. The United States naval collier Nero was sent to-day from Old Point to her assistence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Roosevelt was informed by the Navy Department this afternoon of the mishap to the cruiser yacht Mayflower, which was to convey Mrs. Roosevelt and their children on their journey down the Mississippi River from Vicksburg. After conveying Mrs. Roosevelt and party down the river, leaving them at New Orleans, the vessel was to proceed, about April 1, to Guantanamo for her annul record target practice.

JACKSON SEES PLOT TO DISCREDIT HIM

Implies That "Powerful Interests Using Willing Tools" Laid a Trap for Vidaver.

WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES

Montgomery Repeats Allegation That Vidaver Took Money to Stop Attacks on the Hamilton.

Attorney General Jackson replied yesterday to the attacks on the integrity of the Attorney General's office which were an outgrowth of the charge of attempted extortion against Nathan Vidaver, former Special Deputy, by issuing a statement in which he insinuates that the arrest of Vidaver is a plot arranged by the "powerful interests" on which his office has been waging war.

The object of such a plot to discredit the Attorney General in the eyes of the public would be obvious, says Mr. Jackson. He speaks of willing tools which the "powerful interests can control or hire to protect them" in such a manner that, in the opinion of those who have read the statement, it leaves little doubt that he refers to the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Jackson says that the powerful interests against which he is proceeding "know the value of diverting public attention from themselves and their wrongdoing by counter-attacks which may reflect upon those who are attempting to enforce the laws against them."

The Attorney General also announces that he hopes the charge against Vidaver of extorting $500 from William R. Montgomery, ex-President of the Hamilton Bank, under threat that the Attorney General's office would close a new bank which Montgomery proposed opening, would be thoroughly investigated. Mr. Jackson says that if Vidaver is proved guilty of trading upon any professed "pull" with the Attorney General he should be vigorously prosecuted. He also offers his assistance in getting at the truth of the charges against Vidaver.

Mr. Jackson's Statement.

This is the Attorney General's reply to those who have attacked the integrity of his office:

"Mr. Vidaver was appointed by me on Jan. 20, 1908, a special Deputy Attorney General to conduct an investigation, before the Queens County Grand Jury, of charges of bribery and corruption growing out of the purchase of Kissena Park by the public authorities. The powers conferred upon him by that appointment terminated when that investigation ceased, on the 29th day of February, 1908. Otherwise Mr. Vidaver has had no official connection with my office, (except that he assisted Mr. Limburg by attending the trial of the New York City Railway case for a day or so,) nor has he been authorized to represent me in any capacity for any purpose whatsoever. I believed that Mr. Vidaver was honest when I employed him to conduct the investigation referred to, and I believe that it was honestly conducted by him.

"I employed Mr. Vidaver, as stated, upon the faith of the strong indorsement of his character and ability which ran with his nomination by the Republican Party and the Independence League for the important office of Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and because of certain individual recommendations. During his official connection with my office he made no effort whatsoever to influence my official conduct, except with reference to the Kissena Park investigation, and said or did nothing which caused me to question his personal integrity.

"It is charged that Mr. Vidaver has represented that, because of his official connection with my office and his personal influence with me growing out of that connection, he could influence my official acts, and that he has accepted money from individuals in consideration of his promise to exert such influence in their behalf. I have no personal knowledge that Mr. Vidaver has made such representations. I do know that he has not attempted to exercise any such influence. I hope that the charges against him will be thoroughly investigated, and that, if he shall be proved guilty of any such criminal or unprofessional conduct, he may be vigorously prosecuted therefor. I will be glad to render any assistance in my power to any public officer whose duty it is to ascertain the truth of those charges, or any similar charges relative to any person in the employment of my office.

"I can direct the official conduct of men employed by me for special work, but I cannot prevent them from making representations of their ability to control my official acts. I am responsible, however, for my official acts, and I gladly submit them to the closest scrutiny.

"The public must clearly understand that the successful issue of actions and proceedings commenced by me to enforce the civil and criminal laws against powerful corporations who have violated them must of necessity be endangered by attacks upon the integrity of men connected with my office. The tendency of such attacks is to deprive me, in the conduct of such litigation, whether civil or criminal, whether in the courts or before Grand Juries, of the support of an active public sentiment so essential to success.

"The powerful interests against which I am proceeding clearly recognize that fact. The intelligent men who direct such interests never fail to use any means within their power, or any willing tools they control or can hire, to protect them. They know the value of diverting public attention from themselves and their wrong doing, by counter-attacks which may reflect upon those who are attempting to enforce the laws against them. I, therefore, will not pass judgment upon Mr. Vidaver until his guilt shall be established as the law provides."

Corporations Jackson Is Suing.

Attorney General Jackson would not say to which powerful interests he referred in his statement. But one of his assistants prepared this schedule of the corporations against which the Attorney General is proceeding:

In the matter of the application of the Attorney General for leave to begin an action against the Consolidated Gas Company of New York to annul its corporate life upon the ground that it has violated the anti-monopoly law of the State.

In the matter of the application of the At-

torney General for leave to begin an action against the Interborough-Metropolitan Company to annul its corporate life upon the ground that it has violated the anti-monopoly law of the State.

People against the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, an action brought to oust the company from the exercise of franchises to use the streets of New York upon the ground that they have expired.

In the matter of the application of the Attorney General for leave to begin an action against the Western Union Telegraph Company to annul its corporate life upon the ground that it has violated the anti-monopoly law of the State by entering into unlawful combinations with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to raise rates in this State and elsewhere.

Same action against the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

People against the American Ice Company to enjoin the company from carrying out certain unlawful contracts and to annul the same, (this action discontinued in order that an action may be begun to oust the company from the State on the ground that it has violated the anti-monopoly law.)

In Buffalo a proceeding begun to obtain the appointment of a referee to take testimony concerning an unlawful milk combine in that city.

The proceeding against the Rochester Telephone Company to prevent a combination with the Bell Telephone Company settled.

The New York City & Metropolitan Street Railway receivership actions.

Before Grand Juries:

Kissena Park investigation.

The American Ice Company investigation conducted by the Attorney General.

The Police Court Hearing.

While the Attorney General was preparing his reply Nathan Vidaver was listening to the testimony against him in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Herrman. It was shown that the trap into which Vidaver was led, and which resulted in his taking $500 in marked bills from Mr. Montgomery, was planned by District Attorney Jerome. The broadside which on Thursday had been fired from the District Attorney's office full into the camp of the Attorney General was returned in a measure in the hearing, when Frank Moss, counsel for Vidaver, announced that an attempt was being made to make capital out of an attack upon the Attorney General; that the entire case was skillfully formulated for a "larger jury," meaning the public, and that Vidaver had been "accused of a crime by those who have an obvious object in view."

These assertions came out while William R. Montgomery was testifying. Mr. Moss frequently interrupted to object to the admission as evidence of conversations which took place between Montgomery and Moses H. Grossman at which Vidaver was not present, also to conversations which related to matters foreign to the case in hand. But each objection was overruled by Magistrate Herrman. Mr. Moss finally declared that he wanted a fair hearing for his client.

Mr. Montgomery was the only witness examined yesterday, and before Mr. Vidaver's lawyer had a chance to cross-examine him the case was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Attorney General's office was not represented officially.

Montgomery Tells of Alleged Bribe.

Mr. Montgomery began by telling of his brief term as President of the Hamilton Bank, having been at its head only three days when the institution was closed by the State Superintendent of Banks. He told, too, of his attempts to get the assents of depositors to his plan for resumption and of the attacks which, he alleged, emanated from the Attorney General's office. Then came the appointment of Frank White as receiver.

"Mr. White gave out an interview derogatory to the bank before he even made an examination," said Mr. Montgomery. "These attacks from the Attorney General's office made it hard for me to get assents of depositors to the plan. Then came a meeting at my house with Moses H. Grossman, Bird Heck, and Clement H. Smith. I told them it was an outrage the way the Attorney General's office was attacking me, and that I had arranged with several banks to put up $1,500,000 to get the Hamilton on its feet, and that my attorney, James M. Gifford, had informed the Attorney General of the fact days before the appointment of Frank White as receiver. After this conversation in my house I went downtown with Grossman, and I asked him how the attacks from the Attorney General's office could be stopped."

Then, Mr. Montgomery said, Grossman told him of Mr. Vidaver, who, he said, stood closer to Jackson than any other man in the city. Mr. Montgomery told of a conversation with Vidaver in which he said that "money talked" and he could stop the attacks for $1,500.

"And when I agreed to pay him that sum the attacks did stop," said Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery then said that following his failure to pay the money the attacks began again. When Mr. Montgomery started to tell of other conversations which ensued, conversations at which Vidaver was not present, Mr. Moss objected. He was overruled, and the witness told of a meeting between himself and Mr. Grossman at the Hotel Collingwood at which he was urged to pay the $1,500.

A check for $500 was exhibited which Mr. Grossman had given Mr. Vidaver as part of the $1,500. There was also a receipt signed by Mr. Vidaver, in which he acknowledged the check as on account of retainer for the Hamilton Bank. But Mr. Montgomery said he never paid Mr. Grossman for that check. There were many objections from Mr. Moss.

Tiff Between Morse and the Court.

"I make these objections because I consider it my client's right to have those conversations excluded as testimony," said Mr. Moss. "A man here is accused of a crime by those who have an object in view, and I do not consider that this court should be used for such a purpose."

"This man will not be held unless the evidence warrants it," rejoined Magistrate Herrman. "If I find that these conversations should be stricken out I will strike them out later."

Mr. Montgomery, after telling of other conversations with Mr. Grossman, described the luncheon with Mr. Vidaver in the Astor House on Wednesday, when Mr. Vidaver was arrested.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel asked Mr. Montgomery if he had been promised immunity from prosecution by the District Attorney's office for testifying against Mr. Vidaver.

"None whatever," replied Mr. Montgomery. He said that he went to Mr. Jerome on Feb. 27, accompanied by his counsel, Howard S. Gans, and told the District Attorney all that had taken place between himself and Vidaver, and that it was Mr. Jerome who arranged the trap to get Vidaver with the marked money.

Mr. Vidaver's connection with the Attorney General's office has been severed, pending the result of the Grand Jury's investigation of the charge against him. When Attorney General Jackson was asked yesterday if he had notified Mr. Vidaver not to appear as associate counsel with Mr. Limburg in the Metropolitan Street Railway investigation, he said no, not officially, but that Mr. Vidaver understood that he was not to appear in the case until he had been cleared of the charge now resting against him.

STARVING IN LOCKED CAR.

Three Youths Four Days Without Food Saved Just in Time on Arrival Here.

Low moans coming from a freight car in a train which arrived yesterday at the yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in St. George, S. I., from Martinsburg, West Va., caused Railroad Detective Cunningham to break the seal on the door of the car and throw it open. Stretched on the floor within were three young men. Two were conscious. The third was insensible.

The three men were carried into a building in the yards, where a doctor revived them. They said they had been locked in the car for four days without food or water, and were near death from hunger, thirst, and exhaustion.

They said they were Richard Morrison, 19 years old; Edward Whistler, 18, and Joseph Dean, also 18, all of St. Louis. They came from well-to-do families in St. Louis, and hid in a freight car which left there on Jan. 15. They were anxious to see New York.

The reached Elkton, Ind., with little difficulty, but there railroad detectives caught them and they were sent to jail for ten days. When they were released they concealed themselves on another train which landed them in Martinsburg. Here again they were discovered by railroad men and spent another ten days in jail. When released they were again arrested for defrauding a restaurant and spent five more days in jail. The restaurant keeper, upon their release, gave each of them 50 cents to start them on their way.

They hid in another freight car which they thought was going to Delaware, and were dismayed soon after having concealed themselves to hear some one seal up the door. That was on last Tuesday. Since then, until their release, their sufferings had been fearful. They said that they had shouted and kicked against the door, but the noise of the train drowned all the noise they made. Their hunger and thirst increased until at last Dean lost consciousness. His companions declared that they, too, would have succumbed in a few more hours.

When they finished their tale Cunningham led them before Magistrate Handy, who sentenced them to ten days in jail as vagrants.

WED WHILE HYPNOTIZED.

Greek Student Wants His Marriage to Elderly Bride Annulled.

Asserting that he had been hypnotized by a woman nearly twice his age and forced by her into a marriage when he was so far under her influence as to be unable to resist, Alexander Vazakos, a Greek student, about 30 years old, who lives at 689 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, appealed to Justice Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to annul his marriage. The woman from whom Vazakos seeks to be released is Luise Xenia, a native of Athens, now nearly 60 years old.

Vazakos is a student at Columbia University, where he is taking a special course in philosophy. He is a graduate of New York University and of the Union Theological Seminary, and has taken courses in the University of Athens. It was the influence of Luise Xenia, he told Justice Crane, that compelled him to abandon his studies there.

Vazakos said he met the woman, whom he described as wealthy, charming in manner, and remarkable for the extent of her learning, while a student in Athens, where his father is counted one of the wealthiest men in Greece. She offered to instruct him in German, said Vazakos, and so he was frequently in her company. Soon he observed, he said, that she was gaining a remarkable influence over him.

He felt himself compelled to obey her wishes, he said, and when she told him that it was ordained that she should be his "spirit mother," he said he was unable to protest. He allowed himself to be led before a Greek priest named Sexularius, he told Justice Crane, who was to perform the necessary ceremony. His sense left him, however, and when he came to himself it was to learn that he had been married to Luise Xenia by the rites of the Greek Church.

Vazakos said that he fled from Athens as soon as he was able to escape from the woman who called herself his wife, and came to this country. Last Summer she followed him here. Then, said Vazakos, began a game of hide and seek, he always trying to escape from her, and at last, he said, she returned to Greece. Then he instituted annulment proceedings.

Justice Crane demanded further evidence, and George Liras, a Greek student, living at 221 East Fifth Street, Manhattan, testified that he had also met Luise Xenia and had gone through similar experiences to those of Vazakos, except that he had retained his senses sufficiently to prevent his marriage. Justice Crane gave Vazakos until Monday to produce additional evidence, which Vazakos asserted he could do.

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KEEP POLITICS OUT, SAYS GOV. HUGHES

Traffic Men Cheer His Declaration for a Calm Consideration of Railroad Regulation.

HAILED FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Roosevelt and His Policies Criticised Indirectly by Some Speakers at Traffic Club Dinner.

Gov. Hughes was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club last night at the Hotel Astor, and received an ovation from the railroad men and traffic managers present. The Governor spoke at length on the subject of railroad regulation, saying that the railroads will always be subject to public regulation, but that it should be made fair and just by a closer co-operation between the railroads and the powers that administer the regulation. He awoke a prolonged cheer by declaring, "Politics should be kept out of it."

"Whether regulation comes in the right way," said the Governor, "depends entirely upon the sincerity and intelligence of the effort to deal with these matters in a sensible, fair, and open way. If you would escape ill-considered attempts to interfere with what you regard as important business with due consideration, then let means be afforded so that due consideration can be had. The great danger is in throwing matters which demand careful analysis and study of particular facts into a seething caldron of general agitation."

The Governor said he did not want to be misunderstood as attacking State Legislatures. "I have had a good deal to do with the Legislature," he said, "and I want to tell you, my friends, that, taken as a whole, the legislators are fairly representative. If legislators are fair game for assaults by your orators, the railroads are fair game for the assaults of other orators. But we do not want indiscriminate assaults upon any one."

Following up his statement that politics should be kept out of the administration of the laws of regulation, the Governor said: "It is a great mistake to place men where they can be used when it is their duty to act in a representative capacity. In that way lies agitation and disaster. All persons must insist upon an absolutely straightforward, honest administration according to the oath of office and for the benefit of the people."

As the Governor resumed his seat the four hundred men present broke into tumultuous cheering and handclapping, which lasted while Mr. Hughes shook hands with those seated at the guest table and left to speak at another dinner. Had he stayed half an hour he would have heard himself amid more cheers and handclapping referred to in this manner by George A. Post, President of the Standard Coupler Company:

"He is being seriously considered by many serious-minded people for the high office of the Presidency. There is something decidedly novel about Gov. Hughes. I honestly think that he might properly be made the subject of letters patent, which would probably read something like this:

"An improvement in public servants. A human receptable for knowledge of public affairs, with a dome-shaped brain-pan or cranium, covered with a heavy hirsute fringe that may be used for housecleaning purposes, and when so used will not smash the crockery, bric-a-brac, or other household ornaments. Inclosed in said brain-pan or cranium are brain cells of sufficient capacity for receiving, storing, and assimilating valuable information in a sane and safe manner, said brain cells being kept cool by the application of common sense and sincerity. The contents thereof are not liable to fermentation from heat, thereby avoiding the gaseous formation which causes many public servants to explode and fill the surrounding atmosphere with noxious odors.

Continuing, Mr. Post said: "Our country is dazed by the assaults of swashbucklers in politics and finance, but America lives, and there will be something doing again sooner or later."

W. W. Finley, President of the Southern Railway, read a paper on regulation, in which he said: "It is incomprehensible to me that the country should be undertaking to exercise control of railroad properties in a way that may in the end utterly discourage private investment in them. You cannot put a privately owned business into a straitjacket and expect it to become an efficient agency for the performance of its proper functions."

Remarks were also made by William Sproule, Traffic Manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company, George A. Cullen, General Passenger Agent of the Lackawanna Railroad and Vice President of the club, presided. Others at the guest table were:

R. Tenbroeck, General Eastern Agent of the Union Pacific; A. L. Langdon, Traffic Manager of the Long Island Railroad; Alvin Hunsicker, Secretary and General Manager of the Standard Oil Cloth Company; E. G. Warfield, Freight Traffic Manager of the Mallory Steamship Company; W. R. Campbell, Freight and Claim Agent of the United States Leather Company; Martin S. Decker of the Public Service Commission; State Senator Alfred R. Page; E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver & Rio Grande; former United States Senator W. A. Clark, President of the San Pedro Road; V. G. Bender, Vice President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; H. L. Joyce, Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; H. B. Chamberlain, Vice President of the Erie; C. A. Blood, Freight Traffic Manager of the Lehigh Valley; E. E. Loomis, Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; C. C. McCain, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, and George T. Smith, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

UNITED AGAINST McCARREN.

Democrats in Brooklyn Organize to Depose Him from Leadership.

As a result of a big meeting held last night the various Democratic factions in Brooklyn opposed to the leadership of Senator Patrick H. McCarren are presenting a united front against the Williamsburg statesman.

Last night's meeting, which was held in the Johnston Building, was called as an outcome of a conference on Monday between Mr. Coler, James Shevlin, leader of the Willoughby Street faction; ex-Sheriff Michael J. Flaherty, who heads an organization made up largely of labor men, and others interested. They decided to call together representative anti-McCarren men from all the districts for the purpose of organizing a Committee of Three Hundred to make plans for the fight on McCarren.

All of the men invited to the meeting attended last night. Mr. Coler was chosen Chairman of the committee. Harrington Putnam was elected First Vice Chairman. Dr. J. J. O'Connell of the Twelfth District was made Second Vice Chairman.

The anti-McCarrenites say they have effected organizations in all the Assembly districts in the county and are prepared to wage a vigorous fight in the primaries to be held this month. The men chosen to lead the movement in the different districts are:

First, Joseph Boden; Second, J. J. Bridges; Third, Myles McPartland; Fourth, Patrick Hayes; Fifth, William Dunne; Sixth, Charles Slag; Seventh, P. H. Malone; Eighth, F. W. Foley; Ninth, J. E. Wainwright; Tenth, John H. Delaney; Eleventh, Michael J. Shevlin; Twelfth, M. E. Dooley; Thirteenth, M. T. Meagher; Fourteenth, J. J. McManus; Fifteenth, Edward Glinnen; Sixteenth, J. R. Keefe; Seventeenth, H. P. Molloy; Eighteenth, John F. Dwyer; Nineteenth, William Marino; Twentieth, George Hermann; Twenty-first, C. H. Levy; Twenty-second, J. P. Hazzard; Twenty-third, Alexander Katsky.

Mrs. Sage Gives $5,000 to Kruger Fund

Mrs. Russell Sage sent a check for $5,000 yesterday to the Kruger and Firemen's Memorial Fund which is to erect a monument to firemen who, like Chief Kruger, died in the performance of their duty. The total contributions received to date are $11,868.26. Henry Clews, with a bid of $50, won the box in Carnegie Hall donated to the fund by Mme. Schumann-Heink for her recital to-day. The bids were sealed.

Central Plans $1,000,000 Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The New York Central Railroad Company has decided to expend $1,000,000 on alterations and improvements to the locomotive and car shops of the company at West Albany.

AUTO RACE LEADER MAKES 140 MILES

Continued from Page 1.

miles by the track in twelve hours, including the stop at Arion for repairs.

They started out again this evening. But from Woodbine into Omaha there are great fills, sometimes as high as fifty feet on the Illinois Central, and where that road crosses the Williams River there is a trestle more than a mile long and forty feet high. To cross that trestle by night was too dangerous, and the car was put back to Woodbine, where it is spending the night.

Early to-morrow the Italians will make another start, and expect to reach Omaha by noon. West of Omaha the roads are clearing up, and good time can be made. After crossing the first half of Nebraska the roads become sandy, and the rain has only increased their fitness for autos.

ST. CHAFFRAY IN POLITICS.

Observations on His Delay—Optimistic Over the De Dion Car.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 6.—John T. Carmody, subject to the wishes of the people at the polls on March 16, will be elected Mayor of this city. Mr. Carmody must be the right man in the right place, because he likes motor cars. He has a foundry, engine, machine, and boiler works, and even though a busy candidate for Mayor he pays all attention and spends money to give any help possible to the New York to Paris contestants. He will be elected, I bet.

This true American candidate for Mayor knows how to make himself useful to his fellow-citizens and to be known all over his country without spoiling the streets of his city with posters. A candidate is a gentleman. He sends cards, with his photograph on the corner, with the exact statement, "John T. Carmody, candidate for Mayor." He does not promise on his cards many things he would forget when once elected. He only says, "subject to the wishes," and that is fair.

Many politicians of the dear old country will like to know how John T. Carmody will be elected Mayor. It will save them time and money, and will give particular pleasure to all their friends who would be elected. They would have their names printed on cards, with their faces as fine as they are in the best day of good luck. Girls would pay 5 cents for the pleasure of letting girls of other cities know that they were with the Councilmen and Mayor. All that publicity can be obtained without those dreadful posters which change a nice town into a sort of low-class fair.

Automobile men travel too fast to know exactly everything, but when they see something it is because it is striking.

I could say that the candidate for Mayor is an Irishman. I am bound to believe so, because Irishmen have been old friends of France for centuries. In these times of administration by the people we find the hard and strong working Irishman a powerful factor in the United States. A matter of fact is that no advertisement is made of public meetings and any man who is a self-made man and without the power of big money can be elected Mayor. Are the days when only rich candidates could be the successful leaders a past memory?

These are matters that recall that in the century since the time of war against England by the new world and the foundation of the United States everything has changed. Many things are astonishing.

One of the most astonishing of all the facts is that the De Dion car, with its 7,500 pounds, is a contestant in a sort of trip through snow and mud of 20,000 miles from New York to Paris. Even with that load it will go through. The other drivers realize well the situation. Far ahead from Omaha came last night this telegram from Scarfoglio: "By which way can we compete for the cup of the world." I understood at once that the Zust car was in deep mud and in a position to cross Iowa better as a subway car than by running on roads.

On the other hand came from Chicago this question to the Commissary General of the contest: "Railroads ask twenty-four days for shipping Motobloc to Seattle."

"Better keep the road and go later to other countries," was the answer.

"But I am disgusted with the Indiana farmers," added the poor fellow of Chicago. "They let me sleep five days in the snow and have taken all my money."

No matter; we remain all happy and wish to see how far a car can go through heavy mud and snow. We beat the snow and the Indiana farmers. We beat the breakdowns. We can see if such contest will not show how to build the car of the future, lighter and stronger than the best ever made, or if suitable roads will not be constructed for mechanic locomotion in the United States before a century.

G. BOURCIER ST. CHAFFRAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDAR RAPIDS, March 6.—The De Dion car remained here another day with the crew working constantly upon it. To inquiries the men reply that the car will start to-morrow. The car is fortunate in that the injury occurred during the rainy spell, as they must have made little progress in the mud even though able to pull out.

The weather has improved, and though the roads will still be heavy, they should grow better under a clear sky. St. Chaffray shrugs his shoulders when reference is made to the long lead the American car has attained, and declares it is so long a race that a few hundred miles one way or the other will not be difficult to overcome before the end is reached.

"This race is not to the swift," he declares, "but to the dogged, courageous crew that is best equipped for the long race."

WILL LEAVE CHICAGO TO-DAY.

Two Rear Cars Agree—Mme. Gadski Gets Assistant for Koeppen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—An agreement has been reached by the crews of the French Motobloc and German Protos cars whereby they will leave to-morrow morning about 10 o'clock on the second leg of the New York to Paris race.

Because of the urgent desire of the Chicago Automobile Club, Baron Charles Godard postponed the departure of the Motobloc. He had arranged to leave this morning, but Chairman A. J. Banta of the Run and Tour Committee asked him to leave with the German car Protos, in order that the club might arrange a big farewell for them.

Through the influence of H. Tauscher of Berlin, husband of Mme. Gadski, the opera singer, Lieut. Koeppen has engaged O. W. Schneider, an experienced German-American automobilist of this city, to accompany him on the Protos. Owing to the sudden recall to Germany of his companion officers, Engineers Hans Knape and Ernest Maas, Lieut. Koeppen was at a loss how to go on. He wired to Mme. Gadski, who has been a friend of his family for years. She cabled to her husband, and to-day the Lieutenant received a reply highly recommending O. W. Schneider as an expert chauffeur and mechanic, and the former favorite driver of Mme. Gadski on her Continental automobile trips.

Schneider was here, and an interview was easily arranged. Schneider called upon Lieut. Koeppen at the Illinois Athletic Club. Before closing any contract, Lieut. Koeppen, as an officer in the German Army, felt the necessity of assuring himself that Mr. Schneider had been properly discharged from his military duties. He cabled to the War Office in Berlin and also notified the Protos factory.

"O. W. Schneider, soldier Third Leipsic Infantry, served three years faithfully and received honorable discharge," said the War Office. "Use own judgment in selecting of assistant. Schneider in good standing here," said the Protos factory.

In the meantime Lieut. Koeppen had been in negotiation with two well-known American automobile experts, but the cables quickly determined his decision and he engaged Mr. Schneider, saying that he felt that, although he dearly loved the American people, one of his own countrymen should prove more companionable.

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AUTO SPEEDER RACED CROKER

Then a Policeman Caught Him—30 Fined, 31 Held for Trial.

The sixty-one automobilists arrested on Thursday for speeding listened with broad grins when arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Harlem Court yesterday morning while Policeman McGuire told how he had arrested William S. Mason of Evanston, Ill., in Manhattan Avenue near 120th Street.

Mr. Mason, it appeared, had seen a big red touring car fly past him, and had set out in pursuit at top speed. The pace for five blocks made Policeman McGuire hustle. When he put his hand on Mr. Mason's car the driver exclaimed:

"What's this for? Just look at that fellow ahead."

"Yes, but that's Chief Croker going to a fire," responded McGuire.

The other motorists laughed and Mr. Mason looked crestfallen when the policeman told the story. Along with half of the others present, Mr. Mason was held in bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Magistrate Breen divided the prisoners into two classes—those who had turned corners too fast, and those who had speeded for a block or two to get a start up a hill. The Magistrate fined the offenders of the first class $2 each and held the others for trial, remarking that "it was too bad New York had so many hills."

Edward Evans, chauffeur for Dr. Frederick Paterson of 4 West Fiftieth Street, had taken the doctor to a Harlem patient when there came an imperative call from Bellevue Hospital, and Evans was speeding the physician there when he was caught at Fifth Avenue and 106th Street. Magistrate Breen thought that "some doctors needed doctors to look after them," so he held Evans.

Isidor Straus, brother of Secretary Straus, who lives at 2,745 Broadway, appeared in the West Side Court for his chauffeur, Eugene Pettit, who was arrested twice on Thursday. Mr. Straus told Magistrate Moss that Pettit was late and was trying to reach the Twenty-third Street ferry to meet Mr. Straus at 9 o'clock when he was arrested. He gave bail and started again for the ferry, later than before. He had only gone a few blocks from the West 100th Street Police Station when he was caught again. In the meantime Mr. Straus took a taxicab. Pettit was held on both charges.

Among those arrested were Hippolyte Fababeab, chauffeur for Ogden Mills, and Louis Gunto, chauffeur for David Belasco. All of the arrests were made by Sergt. Casey and his squad of motor cycle policemen who were on the streets yesterday, and who say they will keep up the crusade until speeding in the city is stopped.

Last Fall Casey and his men "cleaned up" the Bowery, which had developed into an automobile speedway for parties returning from Coney Island.

DON'T NEED CRUELTY LAW.

Doctors' Reply to the Crusade for Regulating Vivisection.

Forty-three physicians of prominence joined yesterday with Dr. Frank Van Fleet, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society, in a statement which sets forth that experiments upon living animals are sufficiently regulated now by Section 10, Chapter 375, of the Laws of 1867, which reads:

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or interfere with any properly conducted scientific experiments or investigations, which experiments shall be performed only under the authority of the faculty of some regularly incorporated medical college or university of the State of New York.

The statement went on to say that the charges that many authorized persons neglect to give anaesthetics during operations and are indifferent to the infliction of pain are not true.

"Anaesthetics," said the statement, "are given as a matter of course, except where the pain is trifling or momentary, or in the extremely rare case that an important observation would be frustrated by the unconsciousness of the animal, and that vivisection is of fundamental importance to mankind, and citations of the benefits derived from it, do not affect the claims of advocates of the bill, which is calculated to provide what is now lacking and admittedly necessary, legal restriction of such experimentation to properly qualified and authorized persons, and to make responsibility to the law for conducting experiments as humanely as possible compulsory without putting obstacles in the way of serious research or education."

The society appeals to the medical societies to co-operate in passing a proper and fair vivisection law.

GREAT MULLIGAN BALL.

Half Mile of Cabs and Autos Outside and a Damp Evening In.

It came off last night at Terrace Garden—Larry Mulligan's Ball, a notable affair in Tammany society. Half a mile of vehicles stretched away from the Terrace Garden doors, and three-eighths of this distance were covered with automobiles.

It was a masked ball, but most of the beauty left its face uncovered. There were two Justitias. One young lady with a bandage all over her eyes stood on the stage, where the orchestra was attending to its business with vigor. Another Justitia walked easily about through the dancers, with the bandage over her eyes just a bit loose.

By 11 o'clock the main dancing floor was so jammed with people that they couldn't move, much less dance, and thus many down there were forced up to the second, or champagne, floor, which had been bought and paid for dearly by what might be called the Tammany aristocracy.

Larry Mulligan himself had the end box, overlooking the floor, and there he sat, with ladies, looking indulgently down at his adherents. Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo, now General of the Water Police, spent a great deal of time in this box. Most of the rest of it he spent in ex-Chief Devery's box, adjoining.

Magistrate Kernochan and Mr. Devery had fought hard at the auction for this particular box. "Little Tim" Sullivan, the auctioneer, let the box go to Devery at $250. The boxes on the champagne floor brought $4,800.

Life was not all a luxurious dream on the champagne floor, though. The persons from the beer floor streamed up the stairs, jamming the aisles between the boxes and the wall. Thus it was that the young army of waiters employed to wait on the occupants of the $4,800 worth of boxes had to fight their way back and forth.

At midnight neither "Little Tim" nor "Big Tim" Sullivan had come, but they were expected momentarily.

GAMBLING'S PATHWAY ALL WRECK-STREWN

That's the Way to See It, Says Dr. Greer, Coadjutor of Bishop Potter.

STRONG SERMON IN TRINITY

Text of Bishop Potter's Letter Says That "Ideally We Would All Rather Have Suppression."

Some comment was aroused yesterday by the fact that the Right Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Coadjutor of Bishop Potter, after the Bishop's advocacy of "regulation" of race-track gambling, as opposed to suppression of it, preached a sermon at the noonday service in Trinity Church on Thursday, in which he condemned all forms of betting, including race-track betting, and denounced those who defended any of them. In this sermon Bishop Greer said:

"The imperative duty confronting the American people to-day is not merely to condemn gambling on the statute books, but to destroy it. A young man or woman, or an older man or woman, says: 'I see no harm in this gambling on the races, which can give me some new interest; I see no harm in it so long as I can afford it.' Yes, because he sees no further than a foot's length before him; no further than a table width or a day's amusement length or a night's amusement length.

"Go further and see its pathway strewn with wrecks, mental, moral, spiritual; disgrace, insanity, suicide, purest loves, noble faces destroyed, its path with human ruins strewn. Grim and ghastly sight! Worse than any carnage seen on any physical battlefield after the fiercest fight. That is the way to see it. On that we take our stand as on an eternal law.

"Gambling in the poolroom, drawing room, Stock Exchange, race track, or any form of gambling, is the most insiduous, strong, and subtle of all human passions, becoming more intense, more consumed with free indulgence, consuming not only the body, but the conscience and the heart and soul."

There came out yesterday the text of Bishop Potter's letter to August Belmont, read by ex-Gov. Black at Wednesday's hearing before the Codes Committees at Albany on the Agnew-Hart race-track bills. Here it is:

"No one who knows anything of race-track gambling can do otherwise than deplore it. The question of its continued mischief is, as I think the Rev. Dr. Slicer has clearly shown, a question of regulation rather than suppression.

"Ideally, we would all rather have suppression; but driving a disease under the skin is not curing it; and we may wisely begin, at any rate, with enactments which are educative rather than more sweeping in their aim.

"From a deepening public conviction which does not invade private rights we may be able to advance to the higher ground up to which as yet public opinion is not ripe to ascend."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—The Governor's speech in New York last evening has caused a remarkable shift in sentiment among the legislators here. Members of the Senate and Assembly expressed their opinion to-day that the bills would be passed in any form the Governor wanted them.

In the Assembly it is now expected that the Agnew-Hart bills will be reported out at the next meeting, on Wednesday. In the Senate a further hearing has been scheduled for Wednesday, at the request of Senator Grady of New York.

Representatives of the race-track interests are doing all in their power to bring about delay in both houses in the progress of the bills.

LOST $4,301 ON A "SYSTEM."

Jury Decides That Butcher Needn't Pay It Back to ex-Alderman.

Charles Hickey, the wholesale butcher who on Thursday told Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum and a jury that he had lost $1,000,000 by playing the races, was more fortunate in court yesterday than he had been at the track.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found that the $4,301 advanced to him by Alderman James Barker, for the return of which Barker was suing, was lost by playing a "system" with Barker's knowledge and approval. Barker contended that he gave the money to Hickey to invest in stocks.

Hickey said it was Barker who introduced him into the mysteries of the bookmaking game.

"Your Honor," he said, "I'm almost crazy. I never knew anything about racing till I met Barker. I didn't even know what a 'marker' was."

"What did you do with the money?" asked counsel.

"It was lost. Why, I've lost a million on the tracks," volunteered Hickey, "$30,000 in a year."

Barker, after the verdict had been recorded against him, laughed at the idea of Hickey losing $1,000,000. He said Hickey had never had more than $5,000 at a time in his life.

EQUITABLE DIRECTORS WIN.

Court Sustains Their Demurrers to State's Suit for an Accounting.

The Appellate Division sustained yesterday the demurrers interposed by the old Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, individually, in the action begun by ex-Attorney General Mayer, and continued by Attorney General Jackson, against the society and its Directors for an accounting of their official conduct of the society's affairs, and to compel them to repay any money and the value of any property which was transferred, lost, or wasted through their neglect or violation of duty, and, further, for the removal of such of the present Directors as may be shown to have been guilty of misconduct.

The interlocutory judgment obtained in the lower court, giving Mr. Jackson leave to amend his action or separate his actions as against the members of the Board of Directors, was reversed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—2,238 1st Av.; John Wetter	Trifling
1:25—68 Mott St.; Moses Matthews	Unknown
3:45—163d St. and Melrose Av.; Union R. R. car	$10
4:40—2,517 Webster Av.; Jacob Blum	$300
9:30—120 East 56th St.; Mrs. Geo. Pedlmar	Trifling
11:00—30 Canal St.; J. Stanberg	Trifling
11:20—109th St., bet. Amsterdam Av. and Broadway; Public School 165	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—85th St. and Broadway; 3d Av. R. R.	$50
2:10—411 East 9th St.; Osta Shinsky & Platpin	$20
3:00—192 Henry St.; unknown	Trifling
4:55—66 East 55th St.; Cornelius Agnew	$2,500
5:24—503 East 11th St.; Peter Starry	Trifling
6:05—113 W. 33d St.; M. F. Underhill	Trifling
6:15—197 2d St.; Isaac Siegel	Trifling

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COURT ASSENTS TO ORIENTAL REOPENING

Justice O'Gorman, Hearing That Depositors Favor It, Cuts Short Jackson's Opposition.

RECEIVERS ARE DISMISSED

Metropolitan Trust Co. Is to Begin Paying Off Bank's Depositors First of Next Week.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, after hearing argument upon the amended plan for paying off the depositors of the Oriental Bank through the Metropolitan Trust Company, gave his formal assent to the proposal yesterday. Accordingly, an order will be agreed upon by counsel and will be presented to the court this morning, dismissing the receivers of the bank and directing the State Banking Department to see that the plan is carried into effect. It provides for the immediate payment of the depositors, and Gen. Brayton Ives, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, was authority for the statement yesterday afternoon that the payments would begin the first of next week.

This termination of the controversy, precipitated by the report of the receivers to Attorney General Jackson on Thursday declaring that the administration of the bank had been marked by frauds and forgeries, was unexpected. Attorney General Jackson came into court armed with the receivers' report, and, while he did not attack the resumption plan directly, he questioned some of its provisions. He was arguing against the dismissal of the receivers, when Justice O'Gorman interrupted him. Mr. Jackson had said that he was content to abide by the court's decision. Justice O'Gorman asked Charles K. Beekman of counsel for the bank how many depositors had approved the liquidation. Mr. Beekman said that upward of 93 per cent. had given their approval.

"Then I approve the plan," said Justice O'Gorman, and the matter was ended.

After the decision had been announced, Gen. Ives was asked how soon the payment of depositors might be expected to begin.

"It will begin the first of the week," he said. "Just as soon as we can get the accounts properly certified, we will begin to pay off alphabetically, and will pay by checks on the Metropolitan Trust Company."

Jackson Won't Discuss the Case.

Mr. Jackson had no comment to make on the court's decision except that the arrangement for liquidation was ideal if carried out in good faith. Mr. Jackson said that he would examine the order carefully when it was presented this morning.

The representatives of the Oriental Bank refused to discuss the case yesterday. It is expected, however, that early next week, after the bank has been put back in their hands, a statement will be issued replying in detail to the allegations of the receivers in the report to the Attorney General.

President Dickinson of the Carnegie Trust Company, one of the receivers, also refused to discuss the court's order. Mr. Dickinson was told that the depositors had heard that the ledgers showing the individual accounts and even the identification cards had been taken from the Oriental Bank over to the Carnegie Trust Company after the receivers took office, and were thinking of getting an injunction restraining the trust company from canvassing the Oriental's depositors for their accounts.

"I consider the whole matter a closed book," Mr. Dickinson said.

On the application to vacate the receivership, Charles K. Beekman of Beekman, Philbin & Menken, counsel for the bank, made the opening argument.

He cited, as showing the condition of the bank, the report of the examiners of the State Banking Department made after its suspension, which showed a surplus of $483,000, and the examination made by President Porter of the Chemical Bank and Vice President Wiggin of the Chase National Bank prior to the issuance of the Oriental's Clearing House certificates.

Jackson's Argument.

Attorney General Jackson directed his argument mainly to a justification of his course in handling the receiverships of the various banking institutions which have suspended in the last six months. Mr. Jackson said he waited in the case of the Oriental twenty-eight days—an unprecedented length of time in such cases—before applying for a receiver, and in other cases waited three weeks.

"The first communication I received from anybody connected with the Oriental Bank after its closing did not come from the depositors or the Board of Directors, but from a firm of attorneys representing the bank. I had understood that the intervening time had been used in getting up a plan for the resumption of business. The proposal which was brought to me was not a plan for resumption, but a plan for liquidation. Now, if a bank is solvent it ought to open and do business and pay those of its depositors who wish to draw their money in the regular course of business. If it is not solvent it should be closed up, and there is nothing in the statute applying to the present case which authorizes such a plan of liquidation as we had presented to us."

Justice O'Gorman interrupted the Attorney General at this point.

"I understand your position to be," he said, addressing Mr. Jackson, "that, irrespective of the conditions in the past regarding the previous negotiations with respect to this plan, you are content to accept such plan providing for the immediate payment of the depositors as the court may approve."

"I am content with that proposition," the Attorney General said.

Judge O'Gorman addressed Mr. Beekman, asking if 90 per cent. of the depositors had not assented to the liquidation plan. The attorney declared that upward of 93 per cent. had so assented.

"Then I approve the plan," said Justice O'Gorman.

Attorney General Jackson was a little taken aback by this sudden turn in the proceedings. He asked the court to consider that the plan as submitted to him yesterday did not provide that the safeguards required by the statute should be taken pending the completion of the liquidation. Justice O'Gorman replied that counsel could argue that before him today when it came to the settlement of the order. This order, as it will be drawn, will provide for the dismissal of the Carnegie Trust Company and Henry L. Schneider as temporary receivers and the restoration of the bank to the State Banking Department, which will be directed to see that the liquidation plan is put through.

Provisions of the New Plan.

A copy of the amended plan as submitted to the Attorney General and the court yesterday showed that it did not differ in material respects from the original plan save that it provided in the typewritten copy for the payment of the depositors forthwith. The section of the plan relating to this declares, after providing for the payment of $1,080,000 Clearing House certificates, that "the trust company does agree to pay forthwith the other creditors of the bank the amounts due them, the total of which the bank guarantees to the trust company does not exceed the sum of $4,414,000, the sum of $1,050,000 being now due and payable, (on the bank's general obligations,) leaving $3,364,000 now due and payable to depositors."

The plan provides not only for the employment of counsel, a secretary, and a clerical force, but also for that of a liquidating agent to represent the trustees in dealing with the creditors. Under these circumstances the work of supervising the liquidation is not believed by the depositors to be of such an arduous nature that a compensation of $15,000 a year, or any sum approximately as large, will be asked by the trustees or assented to by the bank's committee.

'GET-GOOD-QUICK' MOVEMENT.

Mr. Purdy Tells Suffragists They Would Reform Us Before Our Time.

If women vote they are going to try to make men good before their time, according to Lawson M. Purdy, President of the Tax Board, and it is going to be hard to sustain individual liberty. But all the same, Mr. Purdy is going to do anything he can to help women get the suffrage.

That is what he told the Woman's Equal Suffrage League at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. Mr. Purdy's talk was upon taxes, but incidentally he said something about suffrage, and the women were more interested in that.

"Twenty years ago," Mr. Purdy said, "I read Mill's 'Essays on Liberty,' and for the first time I learned that women were human beings."

The league smiled contentedly.

"I am in favor of woman suffrage, but I think when it comes it will be much more difficult to get reforms, and there will be great danger to the privileges of the individual. There is the attitude that women take toward prohibition and the anti-gambling laws," continued the speaker. "They will try to make us good before our time."

Then, as the league did not look quite happy, Mr. Purdy hurried on to talk about taxes.

"Women won't go to the root of matters," explained Mr. Purdy. "They will try to put a thing down from the top—suppress it. Women will want to legislate people into doing the things they—the women—think they ought to do. Drinking and gambling are vices, not crimes. I think it is immoral to say a man shall not sell liquor. The drink habit is usually caused by wrong conditions, like poverty."

"You don't think that drink induces poverty?" asked Mrs. Johnston Wood.

"Very seldom," said Mr. Purdy.

"Well," said one of the league officers to her neighbor, "Mr. Purdy may be a strong woman suffragist, but he talks more like an anti than any suffragist I ever heard."

DUG UP BAKER'S BODY.

New Facts in Alleged Poisoning Said to Have Been Found.

The investigation into the death of Walter F. Baker, who died at the home of Frank H. Hurd, at Bogota, N. J., early on the morning of Oct. 27 last, after being taken suddenly ill in this city, will be continued to-day, when a Coroner's jury, empaneled yesterday by Coroner C. A. De Mund of Ridgewood, N. J., will visit the undertaking establishment in that town where the body has been lying since Jan. 23 and view the remains. It is expected that the jury will adjourn until next Tuesday, the day set for the inquest.

It was said in Hackensack yesterday that the body was brought to Ridgewood, so that it would not be placed in the hands of the Bogota undertaker who embalmed it in the early morning hours last Fall. Public Prosecutor Koester of Bergen County said yesterday that no matter what the findings of the Coroner's jury, he would place the case before the April Grand Jury.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have closed their home at Bogota temporarily, and are believed to be in this city. Malcolm R. Roberts, their counsel, refused yesterday to say where they are. He said that he had nothing to add to what had already been said, and that the reviving of the investigation had come as a surprise to him.

The Hurds' little daughter, Natalie, to whom Baker left a third of his fortune, believed to be over $100,000, died on Feb. 21 of scarlet fever, and Mrs. George W. Young, Mrs. Hurd's sister, said yesterday that their other child, a boy, is also seriously ill. It was from Mrs. Young's apartments in the Hotel Nottingham, in East Thirtieth Street, that Mr. and Mrs. Hurd were summoned on the night of Baker's death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—Edward F. Baker, brother of Walter Farnsworth Baker, was not at home to-day. It was said that he was out of the city pursuing a clue which might throw light upon his brother's death.

Mr. Baker has been aided by a corps of private detectives in his search for evidence to confirm his suspicions, and it was by his orders that the body of his brother was disinterred Jan. 3, and taken to New Jersey for an inquest.

A hearing on the will of the dead man, by which Baker bequeathed $100,000 to Natalie Hurd, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, has been set for April 13 before Judge Grant in the Probate Ccurt here.

It was declared here to-day that proof that Baker's body contained arsenic in such an amount that it is certain he was poisoned will be furnished by a distinguished New England scientist.

Three Appointments by the Mayor.

These appointments were announced yesterday at the City Hall: Louis Haase of 466 West 153d Street, to be a member of the Board of Education, succeeding Richard H. Adams, resigned; John J. O'Keefe of 10 West 123d Street, to be a Trustee of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, succeeding Myles Tierney, term expired, and John J. Barry of 1,331 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, to be a Trustee of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, succeeding Theodore A. Tack, resigned.

PUBLIC SCHOOL A FIRE; EMPTIED IN A MINUTE

2,500 Pupils March Out Singing "Dixie" Within 60 Seconds After Fire Drill Sounded.

NO PANIC AND NONE HURT

Blaze Started in Top Floor of School 165, in Harlem, with All the Classes in Session.

Just what New York's system of caring for the lives of its 600,000 and more school children amounts to was shown yesterday during a fire in Public School 165, a modern structure, and on March 2 in Public School 16, one of the old structures. In both instances the children were got out into the street out of harm's way in what may seem to the uninitiated incredible time.

Yesterday the big "H"-shaped building in 109th Street, betwen Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, was emptied of 2,500 children and the big corps of teachers in just a minute. The old structure at 208 West Thirteenth Street emptied itself completely of children and teachers, about 1,300 in all, in two minutes. The difference of a minute, with double the number of children to care for in the case of the new school, represented the difference in building construction.

Following so close on the catastrophe at Collinwood, Ohio, where over 160 children perished, the discovery of fire in the 109th Street school at 11 o'clock yesterday morning alarmed the teachers and brought from the apartment houses on Cathedral Heights a multitude of frantic mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters.

Mothers Rush to Burning School.

Scores of the women reached the iron fence in front of the schoolhouse before the engines, having heard the clanging strokes of the fire-alarm drill in the school. But instead of the horror they dreaded, the mothers found their children filing out into the courtyard of the school, calmly singing:

I wish I was in de lan' oh cotton,
Cinnamon seed an' sandy bottom—
Look away! Look away!
Look away down South in Dixie!

It is one of the popular tunes with the children, and the old Southern air was being sung with all the vim and freshness that belong to children's voices.

Some of the women wept just to give vent to their relief. One or two fought a way to their boys and girls and took them away, despite the protests of teachers and youngsters.

Meanwhile, engines and trucks clamored at the entrances on the 109th and 108th Street sides. The firemen found the building empty, and their hose lines were quickly stretched to the top floor, and in a few minutes the smoke that had been pouring from the windows under the high-pitched, red-tiled roof vanished, and the fire was out.

No Panic, and Not One Hurt.

There had been no panic, although at least two classes of children knew that the building was on fire, and not a child was hurt. The fire, starting in a storeroom adjoining the gymnasium on the top floor, had sent clouds of smoke down the ventilating flues to the floor below.

Leroy Herbert, a teacher, hurried upstairs, discovered the fire, and dashed down again. He told Miss Celeste Valladon, another teacher, to sound the fire drill signal. He then turned in an alarm.

The four-stroke fire drill was sounded, which is an order to leave the building as speedily as possible. With the fourth stroke of the gong every teacher commanded, "Rise!"

Then, "Forward, march!" and in a few seconds every child was marching from the building. The older boys, acting as monitors, had jumped to their posts on the stairs to quell any disorder and to keep the little ones in line. There are fifteen flights of stairs in the building, and on the 109th Street side there are twelve wide exits, the doors swinging outward and all opening with the turning of the door knobs. On the 108th Street side were two wide exits, making fourteen in all.

Only One Youngster in Tears.

The children nearest the fire were the last to get out, but there was no break of their lines. When those from the fourth floor reached the street, a red-haired chap of 10 years, pointing an accusing finger at a watery-eyed companion, said to the boys about him:

"There's the kid that cried."

David E. Gaddis, Principal of the school, did not know that the building was afire until the children were all out. Miss Valadon said she thought most of the children were out in less than half a minute.

The kindergarten classes do their work on the ground floor on the 109th Street side. The flock of tiny ones was out in the snow with their teachers within a few seconds after the sounding of the gong.

The reserves of the West 100th Street and the West 125th Street stations were sent to the school, and Deputy Fire Chief Binns came to take charge of the fire fighters. Chief Binns and Deputy Fire Marshal McGuire made an examination of the top floor when the fire was extinguished. They were unable to learn what started the fire, but they suspected that it might have been the work of a boy who went into the room to take a whiff of a cigarette. It appeared as if fire had started in one of the desks and also in a locker.

The Old Schools Are Safe, Too.

In the fire at the old school in West Thirteenth Street the exits and stairs and fire escapes were found sufficient to get out the children in plenty of time. Members of the Board of Education said yesterday that parents whose children go to the old schools need have no fear. Few of them are without fireproof stairways, and all have ample exits, and the fire drills are so thorough that the children can be marshaled out at a moment's notice.

After the fire yesterday there was so much worry among the mothers of the children, and the teachers had suffered so from anxiety for their charges, that Principal Gaddis dismissed school for the day.

AGAINST SCHOOL FIRE ESCAPES.

McGowan Thinks They Are Not Needed—Estimate Board Delays Action.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday the Controller submitted a report recommending an appropriation of $41,715 for the erection of fire escapes on school buildings. The board referred the measure to a select committee, which will confer with the members of the Board of Education.

President McGowan said that fire escapes are unnecessary, as there is hardly a school building in the city that could not be emptied in a few minutes, and the escapes, if erected, might prove more dangerous than the fire itself.

The appropriation of $200,000 for new hose for the Fire Department was also put over. Water Commissioner John H. O'Brien had his request for $1,350,000 with which to extend the Brooklyn water system granted, but other requests by him, aggregating $600,000, were put over. President Bensel of the Board of Water Supply sent in a request for $11,000,000, which was referred to the Controller.

Controller Metz submitted a statement showing the city's liability for contracts and acquisition of lands at present to be $115,096,265.

50 BURIALS IN COLLINWOOD.

Police Guard Janitor's Home at Funeral of His Three Children.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6.—In Collinwood to-day, from 9 o'clock in the morning until dusk, there was no cessation in the funerals of children killed in the public school fire Wednesday. One of the sad funerals was that of the three children of Janitor Hirter, held jointly with the services for three other little ones.

Mutterings against the janitor could be heard about the village, and a detail of police was placed about the Hirter home when the hour for the funeral came. Fully 500 persons had gathered, but when the coffins were carried to the doorway the crowd spread and opened the way for them without protest or expression of hostility.

Altogether there were fifty burials today, and to-morrow there will be as many more. Sunday will witness the last of the individual burials, and on Monday the bodies of all those who are unidentified will be laid to rest with one funeral.

Testimony describing the mad rush to death of the school children was given today at the continued session of the Coroner's inquest. F. P. Whitney, Superintendent of the Collinwood Schools, stated his belief to be that no Fire Department could have done any effective work after the fire had started. Two of the teachers told of their unavailing attempts to open one of the double doors at the rear, which, they said, was locked.

In a statement to-day Chief Wallace of the Cleveland Fire Department, after an examination of the ruins of the Collinwood School, said it was his opinion that the loss of life would not have been so great had there been no partitions at the sides of the storm doors at the rear entrance.

The Cleveland School Board took steps to-day to place all the Cleveland educational buildings in a condition that will preclude any loss of life from fires. Basements will be fireproofed, wooden stairways replaced by iron, and spiral fire escapes inclosed in towers installed. Inner doors in vestibules will also be removed.

With the appropriation of $25,000 to-day by the Ohio Legislature and the funds subscribed locally there will be plenty of financial relief for the stricken families.

PROTECT NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Draper Orders an Examination of School Safeguards.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Commissioner A. S. Draper of the State Education Department announced to-day that he has directed Boards of Education in the cities and school districts in this State to make an immediate examination of school buildings under their supervision. If any of these buildings do not conform to the requirements of the law, the boards are instructed to take immediate steps to have them put in proper condition.

TO LIMIT SKYSCRAPERS.

Experts Urge Code Commission to Regulate Height of Buildings.

The special committee of the new Building Code Commission having charge of matter of height and area held a hearing yesterday in the City Hall. Ernest Flagg, the architect of the Singer Building, was one of the chief speakers. He urged that the height of new buildings should be limited to one and a half times the width of the streets on which they faced, and that they should never exceed 100 feet in height. This, of course, would do away with the skyscraper. Mr. Flagg also suggested that the area of the high portion of the building should never exceed 25 per cent. of the area of the land on which it stood.

George W. Babb, representing the Board of Fire Underwriters, on behalf of that organization, suggested a minimum height of sixty feet for non-fireproof buildings, and an area of 5,000 feet. Fireproof buildings, he said, might safely be erected to a height of 180 feet, about fifteen stories. He declared that no building was actually fireproof, as a fire sufficiently hot would bring any building to the ground.

MUTUAL RESERVE IN COURT.

Argument on Permanency of State Receivers—Court Reserves Decision.

Whether or not the State receivers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company should have their appointments made permanent was thrashed out before Justice O'Gorman in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court yesterday. Samuel Untermyer spoke in support of the State receivers and John B. Stanchfield for the receivers named in the Federal court.

Yesterday's argument dealt entirely with points of law. Decision was reserved.

60-POUND BABY IN THE PARK.

Born to Miss Murphy the Hippo—It Is Worth $5,000 Already.

The eighth hippopotamus born in Central Park came into the world yesterday morning. Miss Murphy's baby is a sixty-pound male. An hour after he came into the world he reached the dignity of a $5,000 asset, the price at which healthy baby hippos were quoted on the animal exchange yesterday.

Keeper Snyder, who had been expecting to hear from the hippopotamus stork for several days, heard of the arrival just after midnight.

"Hello, hello! Is it here?" Mr. Snyder asked in a voice full of pleasant anticipation, getting out of bed to answer the telephone.

"It am, and it's a boy, and weighs nigh on to sixty pounds," the voice at the other end of the telephone answered, and Snyder danced for joy.

When the news got out yesterday morning the mother's lion, leopard, tiger, and other friends set up howls of congratulation that could be heard all the way to the Plaza. Park Commissioner Smith was at the Arsenal an hour ahead of time to get a look at the latest arrival.

The baby, which has been named Caliph II., has a head like a Georgia turnip and a mouth that looks like a map of the Mississippi delta. Snyder says it is the finest baby hippo ever born in captivity, for, as he explained, they only weigh, on an average, thirty pounds at birth, whereas this one tips the scales at exactly twice that. Yesterday the lion house, in which are the mother and baby, was closed to the public. Visitors will have a chance to see them on Sunday.

WOMEN IN SOCIETY UNITE TO HELP LABOR

Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman Head a Factory Movement.

HOLD TWO MEETINGS HERE

Form an Auxiliary to the Civic Federation—To Inspect Factories in Person and Suggest Plans for Improvement.

Determined to go down into the factories and workshops and see for themselves how "the other half" lives and to ameliorate as far as possible the conditions of the working man and woman, prominent women, representing almost every leading city in the country, met here yesterday and decided to ally themselves with the National Civic Federation.

Two meetings were held—one for taking preliminary steps for the National organization of this woman's auxiliary and the other, largely attended by leading New York women, for the purpose of organizing a New York committee.

The first gathering was at the residence of J. Pierpont Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue, with Miss Anne Morgan as hostess. Those present were Mrs. Joseph Medill McCormick of Chicago, who was Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of the late Senator Hanna; Mrs. C. P. Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Thomas Sherwin, Boston; Mrs. Samuel Mather, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson and Mrs. Talcott Williams, Philadelphia; Mrs. William H. Crocker, San Fancisco; Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, Denver; Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Washington; Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh of the American Federation of Labor, Washington; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, and Mrs. Julia K. West of New York.

It was in anticipation of the early organization of the National body that the second meeting, composed altogether of New York women, was held at 8 o'clock in the afternoon at the Colony Club, with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman presiding.

"All of us have an influence," said Mrs. Harriman, "and some of us are the wives or sisters of employers of large numbers of factory operatives, or perhaps ourselves are owners and stockholders in companies. Should not the woman who spends the money which the employes help to provide, take a special interest in their welfare especially in that of the women wage earners?

"We will learn to know from actual experience," she continued, "what should be done for the betterment of conditions among wage earners, and then we will not use coercive methods, undertaking to secure improvements, but will try to find opportunities to offer friendly suggestions to those in power."

Mrs. Harriman declared it her belief that the frank recognition of a genuine interest on the part of employers would go far "to remove the estrangement and want of sympathy out of which so much social prejudice, distrust, and class feeling have grown. There is perhaps no better antidote for radical attacks upon present institutions than intelligent, genuine, and wisely directed welfare work."

Mrs. Harriman's address was received with enthusiasm, and the organization of the New York Women's Committee followed, with the election of Mrs. Archibald Alexander as Chairman, Miss Anne Morgan Vice Chairman, Miss C. V. R. Delafield Secretary, and Mrs. V. Everit Macy Treasurer. It was decided to carry forward the work here by means of these three committees:

Needs of Workers in Specific Industries; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Chairman.

Welfare Work for Government Employes; Mrs. Julia K. West, Chairman.

Membership; Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Chairman.

At the conclusion of the business meeting Mrs. Harriman announced the presence of Mrs. Valesh of the American Federation of Labor, Timothy Healy, President of the International Stationary Firemen's Union, and Edward Gould, President of the Teamsters' Union, who had been invited to speak. Mr. Healy invited all present to attend some of the meetings of the firemen.

Among those who attended the meeting at the Colony Club and asked to join the committee were:

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. H. Morton, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Edward Henderson, Miss Maude Adams, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Walter James, Mrs. George Brewster, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Mary Harriman, Mrs. Malcolm Whitman, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. John Hammond, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. Daniel Frohman, Mrs. Emma Eames Story, Mrs. J. William Fellowes Morgan, Miss Whitney, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis.

It was brought out at the meeting that it was not the purpose of those present, nor was it expected of any of the organizations in other cities to become themselves laborers in factories and stores to ascertain the needs of those who have to work for a living, but to learn of their conditions and the remedy for whatever hardships may be found through an investigation of the factory and home life of the worker, with the cordial co-operation of the labor organizations. Then they will go with all a woman's influence to the men that employ labor. Nor is it their intention to seek new legislation on the labor question.

TORPEDO PLOT A MYTH.

Any Nation Can Buy Bliss Torpedoes—Mechanic with Stolen Parts Held.

Heinrich Wilhelm Esser, a German mechanic, was held in $1,000 in the Adams Street Police Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with the theft of some tools and a few odd parts of a torpedo, that were the property of the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, the concern that manufactures the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo. Out of his arrest grew a story that Esser had stolen the secrets of the Bliss company for the purpose of selling the information to foreign governments, particularly Germany. The story lost its sensational features, however, when it became known that the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo can be procured by any Government that has the money to pay for it.

Disclaims Any Part in King Charges.

The Merchants' Association sent out a letter yesterday disclaiming all participation in the charges preferred to the Governor against District Attorney Jerome by William F. King, the association's ex-President. Mr. King's connection with the Merchants' Association ceased in 1904.

MORPHINISM

The Increasing Prevalence of Drug Addictions makes timely the repeated announcement that the

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The Clothes Show is to demonstrate the marked superiority of American clothes—of American styles.

Ten of the foremost tailoring concerns in America are exhibitors at the Clothes Show.

Here you will see over 120 models—over 500 different fabric designs. Here you will see modern tailoring in its most advanced phase.

To-day is the last day. Don't fail to come. Admission is free. You will not be asked to buy.

NOTICE! Retail clothiers, wholesale clothiers, merchant tailors, woollen goods men and others interested in men's clothing—all are invited to attend the Clothes Show as guests of the firm. To-day is the last day.

New Brill Clothes

Brill Clothes in models for Spring 1908 include Suits, Raincoats, Auto Coats, Spring Coats, Top Coats, &c., in over 120 different varieties of model. Prices are $15 to $45.

Now's Raincoat Time

A good raincoat is a friend indeed in all weathers. A good raincoat must be made of specially woven fabric, properly waterproofed and rightly tailored. Brill raincoats are made of fabrics expressly woven to shed water and repel wind. Brill raincoat fabrics are waterproofed by the "Cravenette" process—the most effective known. Brill raincoats are tailored by America's most expert raincoat tailors, and are warranted to hold shape, fit, style and color under all conditions.

Here are Brill raincoats that are $13.50, $15 and $16.50 values. Special at..... **$10**

And $18 and $20 value raincoats, special at..... **$12.50**

Black and Oxford Spring Coats, $10

These garments were tailored to sell at $13.50 and $15. Tailored by one of Rochester's best advertised makers. But they are discontinued numbers—that's why $10. They have serge linings, satin sleeve linings, all-wool cheviot fabrics and A1 tailoring and correct style.

Worsted Suits That Are $18 and $20 Values, $13.50

Included are fancy weave blue and brown serges and black serges, with fine stripes and overplaids and neat, dark mixture worsteds. The fabric is medium weight, suitable for year around service. The models are new Brill models Tailoring done in dull season and fabric bought underprice make possible the price of $13.50 for these suits that are $18 and $20 garments in every detail.

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THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 7th, THERE WILL BE ON SALE, SILK DRESS LENGTHS OF PRINTED FOULARDS, BORDERED CHIFFONS, SATINS, ROUGH PONGEES, CREPE DE CHINE, FANCY LOUISINES, TAFFETAS, ETC., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Soldiers of Fortune, by Richard Harding Davis.
Garden of Allah, by Robert Hichens.
House of One Thousand Candles.
Brewster's Millions.
Lady Rose's Daughter.
When Knighthood Was in Flower.
Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen.
Powers and Maxim, by C. and A. M. Williams.

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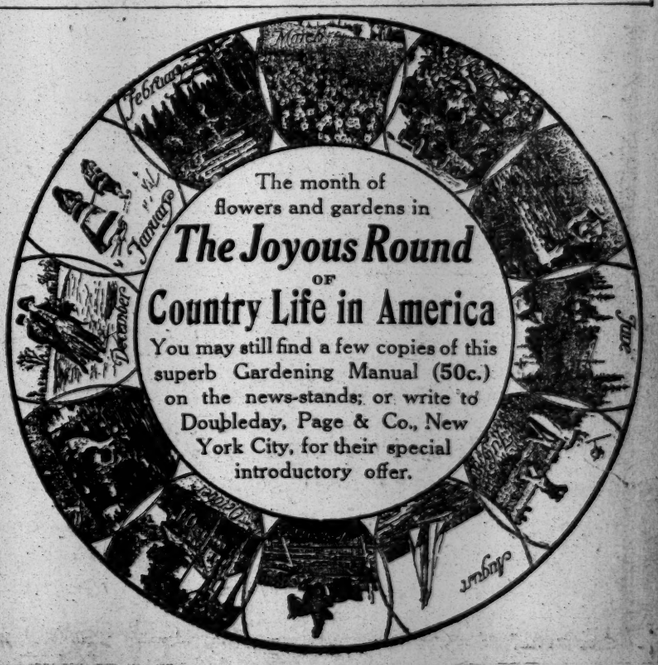
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KAISER'S LETTER ANGERS BRITAIN

Germanophobes Accuse Him of Trying to Meddle with the Naval Policy.

TEXT OF IT IS DEMANDED

Cabinet's Effort to Minimize the Sensation Is Vain — German Officials Deny Any Meddling.

LONDON, March 6.—An outburst of anger against Emperor William on the part of the British public, equaling that caused by the German Emperor's famous message to President Kruger after the defeat of the Jameson raid, has followed the announcement made this morning by The Times that Emperor William had attempted to influence the British naval policy by a secret correspondence with Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Germanophobe Party, which never was stronger than now, immediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to meddle in the most vital matter within Great Britain's national interests by underhand methods. The public also took that view, and Parliament, the newspapers, and the diplomats had the greatest sensation they had enjoyed for many a day. The matter was considered so serious that Lord Tweedmouth broke his customary reticence and hastened to say: "The letter from the German Emperor is purely a personal communication, and there is no reference in it to the British naval estimates."

Lord Tweedmouth visited the House of Commons this afternoon and conferred with the Liberal leaders. The Cabinet met afterward. It had been announced at first that Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, would make a statement concerning the matter next Monday, but the public was so excited and so many members of Parliament had given notice that they would ask questions in the lower house about the correspondence that the Cabinet decided something must be done at once. Mr. Asquith, therefore, appeared in the House of Commons at the close of its sitting and made a brief statement, elaborating amid profound silence Lord Tweedmouth's explanation.

"It is a fact," declared the Chancellor, "that on Feb. 18 Lord Tweedmouth received a letter from the German Emperor. It was a purely personal and private communication, conceived in an entirely friendly spirit. My noble friend's answer was equally private and informal, and neither the letter nor its answer was known or communicated to the Cabinet. I may add, in view of certain suggestions which have been made, that before the letter arrived the Cabinet had come to its final decision with regard to the naval estimates for this year."

These explanations only stimulated curiosity and criticism, instead of appeasing them, and a strong demand was heard everywhere for the publication of both letters. Nothing else will satisfy the British public, and probably this will be done eventually.

A Version of the Letter.

The only hints regarding the nature of Emperor William's letter which have leaked from the inner circle are that it was an attempt to refute frequent assertions in leading English newspapers that the German naval programme was animated wholely by hostility to Great Britain. If this proves to be the true version of the incident the whole sensation may collapse as quickly as it grew, but if the letter was of the nature suggested by The Times it will be equally damaging to the Government to publish or withhold it, unless Lord Tweedmouth should be thrown overboard.

The present position of the affair embarrasses the Government immensely and brings a shower of criticism upon Lord Tweedmouth. It would be a delicate matter to ask Emperor William's permission to publish a private letter, but he may voluntarily authorize that this be done.

If the relations between Great Britain and Germany were not so strained the action in writing the letter would be considered merely a technical mistake or an informality; but Germany is a bugbear to a large proportion of the British people, who firmly believe she is deliberately planning war and is trying to soothe British suspicions until she is ready. Nothing could be more inflammatory than to charge the Emperor with trying to undermine the British strength by seducing her Naval Minister from the policy for a big navy.

Emperor William has tried hard lately to gain English friendship by paying a visit to England and by other advances, but the Germanophobes refuse to believe these overtures were made in good faith. He is a profuse and impulsive letter writer, and is said to have written other British Ministers pevious to addressing Lord Tweedmouth, and sober second thought may convince Englishmen that they have done him an injustice. In the meantime, the newspapers are saying that he should make any statements regarding the British Navy that he desires to make through the regular diplomatic channels, and they are criticising Lord Tweedmouth because he did not immediately place the letter before the Cabinet.

The Government is in an awkward position now to handle any critical international question, because King Edward is on the Continent and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, is too ill to be consulted on official matters.

The incident had a slightly depressing effect on Stock Exchange prices when trading opened this morning, but prices rallied subsequently, on Lord Tweedmouth's explanation of the matter.

Believed to be a Mare's Nest.

As a result of the official explanations already given here and at Berlin on the Emperor William-Tweedmouth correspondence the opinion will be expressed by the majority of the morning newspapers that The Times has discovered a "mare's nest," or at least has unnecessarily magnified the importance of the affair. Pending Lord Tweedmouth's promised statement on Monday next, however, decided comments are withheld.

The Daily Telegraph in a statement which it says is a true explanation of the affair will describe the Emperor's letter as an innocent and hastily penned afterdinner note of colloquial character unsuited for publication in its verbatim form. While all the newspapers agree as to the advisability of publishing the correspondence if the Emperor's consent is obtained, in order to clear up all suspicions, it is considered impossible that either house of Parliament could call for its publication, as such action would amount to an insult to the Emperor.

That both Emperor William and Lord Tweedmouth have been guilty of a serious indiscretion there is but one opinion, and even newspapers friendly to the Government will remind Lord Tweedmouth that it was his duty to submit such a communication to the Cabinet. Lord Tweedmouth will be seriously taken to task for allowing the contents of the letter to become known. The Chronicle editorially will hope that the unfortunate series of indiscretions may lead to a real effort by Germany and England to arrest new naval construction, in which case both countries would have an equal reason to rejoice.

SAY KAISER IS NAVAL EXPERT.

German Foreign Office Thus Explains His Letter to Tweedmouth.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Foreign Office to-day said it was quite correct that Emperor William had written a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the British Admiralty, some time ago, but the assertion made by The London Times that he had endeavored to interfere in the naval plans of Great Britain was characterized as untrue.

In his letter he corrected certain erroneous impressions in England with regard to the development of the German fleet. In naval matters the Emperor is entitled to consideration as an expert, it was explained at the Foreign Office, and he is recognized as such in England as well as in Germany. As German Emperor he would reject any foreign attempt to decide the proportions of the German fleet, and on this basis would repudiate the idea that he had interfered in the naval affairs of Great Britain.

The Daily Chronicle will say it is able to state that Lord Tweedmouth communicated the Emperor's letter to the King and the Foreign Office before sending a reply to it. The Chronicle adds that the Emperor's letter, besides answering British comments on the German naval policy, mentioned that German's chief object was to substitute new ships for old ones and to protect German's over-sea commerce.

FRANCE PLACATES POWERS.

Supports Both Russian and Austrian Plans in the Balkans.

PARIS, March 6.—France has given formal expression of her adherence to the views of the Russian Foreign Office regarding the construction of railroads in the Balkans. This means that she supports the projects of both Austria and Russia at Constantinople in the belief that they will ameliorate the situation in the Balkan States and facilitate the re-establishment of order in Macedonia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—An active interchange of views is going on day by day between the various Governments of Europe with regard to the Balkan situation. These negotiations have not yet entered upon the stage of definite results, although, thanks to the personal appeal addressed to Emperor Nicholas by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the deliberations between the two groups of powers are proceeding in a more amicable spirit.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

TOKIO, March 6.—A serious fire took place this morning at Noda Soy, a brewing town near Tokio. Four hundred out of 1,000 houses in the town were destroyed. The damage is estimated at about $2,500,000.

PUERTO MONTT, Chile, March 6.—A severe storm was experienced here to-day. A number of small craft were wrecked and the wharves of Puerto Montt were badly damaged. There was no loss of life.

PARIS, March 6.—Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon were the guests of King Edward at luncheon to-day. This afternoon his Majesty visited the studio of Rodin, the sculptor, and later called upon President Fallieres at the Elysee Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The verdict in the case of Lieut. Gen. Stoessel sentencing him to death was formally pronounced to-day. It is regarded as almost certain, however, that Emperor Nicholas will show mercy. The court has annulled the sentence of reprimand passed upon Lieut. Gen. Fock because of the remoteness of his offense.

YEKATERINODAR, Russia, March 6.—The police of this city to-day broke up a big meeting of revolutionary workmen and took into custody the President of the assemblage, M. Staroselsky, former Governor of Kutais. In 1905 M. Staroselsky, who had the rank of a Councilor, practically turned Kutais over to the revolutionists.

MAY RECOUNT VOTE IN HEARST CONTEST

Court of Appeals, Divided, Decides That the Boxes in Election for Mayor May Be Opened.

IF PRESERVED "INVIOLATE"

"Tends to Create a Spirit of Unrest," Judge Gray Says in Dissenting Opinion.

ALBANY, March 6.—The ballot boxes containing the votes cast in the McClellan-Hearst Mayoralty election in November, 1905, may be opened, provided the assailants of Mayor McClellan's title to office can show that they have not been tampered with since the election. This is the gist of a decision handed down this afternoon by the Court of Appeals.

The decision is by a divided court, voting 4 to 3. The prevailing opinion by Judge Haight is concurred in by Chief Judge Cullen and Judges Willard Bartlett and Chase. The three voting in the negative are Judges Gray, Vann, and Werner, Judge Gray filing a dissenting opinion.

"The main question passed upon and decided in the affirmative is "whether any ballot box may be opened and its contents recounted without preliminary evidence tending to show some misconduct, error, omission, or fraud in the counting or canvassing of the vote or in the return."

The court further decides that the plaintiffs—in this case the People of the State of New York, represented by Clarence J. Shearn—should not be precluded from giving any evidence of such frauds, error, omission, or mistake, except with regard to election districts, specified in a bill of particulars.

The court refused to answer the question as to where should lie the budren of impeaching McClellan's certificate of election should fraud in the count be successfully shown.

In the prevailing opinion Judge Haight says:

"Whether there were errors in the returns or an omission to count the ballots for the candidate for whom they were cast are questions which can be determined from the ballots themselves when the boxes are opened and the ballots are counted. We fail, therefore, to see the necessity for the preliminary proof referred to and are of the opinion that the statute does not contemplate the necessity of producing such evidence preliminary to the right of either party to the action to avail himself of the evidence which the boxes contain.

"It is true that preliminary evidence must be submitted showing that the ballots have been preserved in the boxes inviolate, as was said by Chief Judge Cullen in the Metz case, to which we have already referred, and that such evidence must be of such a character as to satisfy the trial court in the first instance that they have been so preserved before admitting them to be opened and the contents received in evidence, and finally to satisfy the jury of such preservation.

"But beyond that we are of the opinion that no further conditions are imposed upon the right of the court upon a trial, either to determine the rights of a party to an office or his guilt or innocence in a criminal action, at the instance of either party, to open a ballot box and to admit the contents in evidence."

Judge Gray's dissenting opinion expresses the belief that it would be "highly unjust" if McClellan's title to office, "presumptively good in law," could be assailed and he compelled to come into court to try the question of title "upon merely general assertions of fraud and error."

"It would be intolerable," says Judge Gray, "if the Attorney General, acting upon his own initiative, or if any defeated candidate for office, may maintain such an action upon a general averment that a candidate other than the certified incumbent of the office had been elected and that the result of the election was brought about by fraud, error, or mistake in every election district. If the rule were otherwise than as stated by the Appellate Division, it becomes possible to throw the result of any election, State or local, in doubt upon vague and wholesale assertions. It would tend to encourage the maintenance of such actions and to the creation of a spirit of unrest."

There are 1,934 ballot boxes in storage which contain votes cast in the contested election. It was the contention of Mayor McClellan's attorneys that only boxes of districts in which fraud had been proved could be opened. The Court of Appeals decision makes it possible to open all of the ballot boxes if need be.

It was learned at the office of Mr. Shearn yesterday afternoon that most of the boxes would probably be opened, and that the trial might last a month.

John Jameson
Three Star Whiskey
Instantly suggests good whiskey to those who know. The fame of "Three Star Jameson" is as world wide and enduring as the quality is unvarying.
W. A. TAYLOR & CO., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

A VIVID AND DRAMATIC STORY OF LIFE AND LOVE IN THE CALIFORNIAN SIERRAS

DR. ELLEN

N. B.—
Fourth Edition on the presses. "A book to be thankful for."
—New York Evening Sun.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,
Union Square, N. Y.

Uneeda Biscuit

Karo CORN SYRUP
The Best Spread for Bread
10c, 25c, 50c—Are Trust Tins.

Singler's GLYCERINE TABLETS FOR THROAT AFFECTIONS

FIGHT RYAN CONCESSION.

Belgian Opposition Thinks King Is Interested in American Congo Plans.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—Although a rough canvass of the Chamber of Deputies by friends of King Leopold indicates ratification of the new Congo annexation treaty by a majority of thirty, the Opposition is preparing for a desperate fight. It regards the recognition of private concessions as a limit upon the sovereignty of Belgium.

King Leopold, members of the Opposition say, would retain an immense indirect revenue from these private concessions. They include recognition of the rights granted an American company in which Thomas F. Ryan is interested, over 1,500,000 acres of land, as well as the concession giving the Forest and Mineral Company exclusive mineral and timber rights over 10,000,000 acres

TO CHANGE CASH RESERVES.

Assembly Committee Favors 12½ Per Cent. for Banks, 10 for Trust Companies.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—The series of bank and trust company reserve bills recommended by Supt. Clark Williams of the State Bank Department, and introduced as committee bills in both houses, were reported in the Assembly to-day for amendment and second reading.

The requirement of a maximum reserve of 25 per cent. for banks and 15 per cent. for trust companies has not been changed by the committee's amendments, but the requirement as to cash in vaults has been made 12½ per cent. for banks, and 10 per cent. for trust companies in the four boroughs of New York, outside of Manhattan. The balance of the reserve may be placed on deposit, subject to call, in other institutions.

The Senate bills will be amended in a similar manner.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Cure Hoarseness and Sore Throat. A simple remedy. Free from opiates. In boxes only.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
The Subway to Borough Hall Brings the Loeser Store Within 20 Minutes of Forty-Second Street.

Men's Clothing for Spring
Reaching a New Standard : Opening

THE NEW SPRING CLOTHING IS READY, and to-day's full opening display all men are cordially invited, whether they are ready to buy new Clothes now or not.

We make this broad invitation because Loeser Clothes for men are DIFFERENT FROM THE USUAL—and the difference is of real interest to everybody.

The fabrics are fine, choice and new. There is sufficient variety to please every taste. But the distinguishing features that put this Clothing in a class alone are three in number:

Style. | Fit. | Workmanship.

It is the TAILOR WORK in Clothes that makes the real difference in cost—and in value. It is the TAILOR WORK that gives expression to distinction in design. It is the TAILOR WORK that makes Loeser Clothing better than any other ready-for-service Clothing you can buy.

AND YET THE PRICES OF LOESER CLOTHING ARE AS LOW, AND IN SOME CASES EVEN LOWER, THAN USUAL PRICES FOR CLOTHING OF ORDINARY SORTS.

These are facts that this display of new Clothing—of finer Clothing than even we have had before—will show you very plainly. Come in to-day and see for yourself.

Business Sack Suits are..$12.50 to $30 | Top Coats are....$12.50 to $30
Rain-proofed Overcoats are $12.50 to $25.

Distinctive Clothes for Youths (15 to 20 Years).

Again this season we have made young men's Clothing a specialty. You will find in these new Clothes the distinctive and "different" touches that give them a likable individuality. You will find the same elements of thorough good workmanship that distinguish the Clothes for men. Prices from.....$10 to $25
Main Floor, Elm Place.

$3 Real Kid Mousquetaire Gloves, $1.98.

TWELVE BUTTON LENGTH Gloves, made of fine, real French kid, for a record low price—a price that saves a dollar on each pair. Glace finish in good tans and a perfect black. Even this Glove Store has rarely had so fine an offering. $1.98 a pair.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

$2 Guaranteed Ink Pencils at 69c.

SINCE THE SALE ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY that made such a stir there have been so many queries about these Ink Pencils that we know there will be wide satisfaction in our ability to repeat the offer.

There are only 300 of these Ink Pencils, however. They are of the popular sort, with red rubber barrels and a perfect flow of ink. Each is guaranteed for a year and we will clean and fill them without charge at any time.

Two dollars is their fair value—69c. the price to-day.
Main Floor. None C. O. D. and Not More Than One to a Purchaser.

Oriental Rugs at $8.50 Each
Fifty of Them : ; Values to $14.50.

THE HIGH GRADE Wilton Rugs of the 3x5 size cost as much as $8.50 apiece, and yet we shall have to-day a group of beautiful hand made Oriental Rugs—Shirvans, Carabaghs and Guendjes—for that little price.

Figure the customs duty, the freight from the Orient, the cleaning, and finally the slow weaving of the Rugs themselves, and you will see that this is in truth an astonishing chance. These Oriental Rugs will average 3x5 feet. At.....$8.50 each
Third Floor.

Saturday Candies

60c. Fruit and Nut Glace, 30c. Imported Fruits of best quality and fine Nuts in glace form. There are apricots, white and red pears, greengage plums, fresh figs, green and red lemons, Brazil nuts, pecan nuts, almonds, filberts and walnuts.

Derby's 40c. Whipped Cream Chocolates at 29c. Dainty cream centers coated with bitter chocolate.

Loeser 29c. Old Fashioned Molasses Candy at 20c. Plain or peppermint flavor.

Loeser 19c. Peanut Brittle at 15c. a pound.

Main Floor, Elm Place Aisle.

Auto Goggles At Reduced Prices.

ALL ARE EFFICIENT, excellent Goggles, and there is considerable variety of styles. In a clearance offering now at prices reduced half to two-thirds:

25c—were 98c.
75c—were $2.
98c—were $2.50 and $3.
$1.25—were $3.50.
$2.50—were $4.50.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Gold Plated Photo Frames, 98c. to $1.49 Kind, 75c.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LOT of gold plated Photograph Frames which we closed out from the maker at a special concession.

There are flat band filigree and floral effects in card, cabinet and Victoria sizes, oval and square; some have rings and can be hung on the wall; others have easel to stand.
Main Floor, Front.

French Lisle Socks For Men. 75c. a Pair.

THEY ARE OF FRENCH lisle in a variety of the most fashionable shades, including gray, tan, brown, green, heliotrope and black grounds jacquarded in contrasting colors. 75c. a pair. Main Floor, Elm Pl. Entrance.

Chinese & Japanese Curios
Including Magnificent Embroideries

An Exhibit and Sale
Of Unusual Importance.

A LARGE SECTION OF THE STUDIO has been given over to one of the most important and interesting exhibits of Japanese and Chinese art ever made in this city. Those who were interested in the recently shown Conger collection will find Embroideries in this display that will interest them quite as sincerely.

There are superb antique Embroideries—including some magnificent wall hangings of large size.

There are Mandarin Coats rich with symbolic embroideries, which become more fascinating as one realizes their quaint and mysterious significance, as well as their apparent beauty.

There are cushion tops, skirts, mats, mandarin sleeve trimmings, etc., in immense assortment.

There is an old Japanese court dress, semi-transparent, of a sort that used to be worn over the brilliantly colored court robes to veil their magnificence.

There is a notable exhibit of pottery—one magnificent Imari Jardiniere being probably the largest piece of solid porcelain in the United States. It is 36 inches wide and 26 inches high, decorated under the glaze in blue and white and a trace of yellow. This Imari ware is the most indestructible substance made by human hands—except for breakage. This piece might be exposed to all weathers in any climate and would be exactly the same 500 years from now as it is to-day.

There are other porcelains, including some exquisite pieces of Satsuma ware. There are some splendid Bronzes. And—these a modern development of Chinese handicraft—a collection of quaint clay figures of various sizes.

Most of these things are for sale, as well as on exhibition. And in every case in which they are on sale the price is very low. Connoisseurs—those who appreciate the value of such Oriental art, will be enthusiastic over the possibilities which the occasion offers.
Second Floor, Rear.

O'Neill-Adams Co
Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue
From 20th Street to 22d Street

Specials for To-day Only

45c. Books at 25c.
ADAMS BUILDING

All by well known authors. Among the numerous titles are the following:

Soul of Lilith—Corelli
The Real World—Herrick
My Lady Cinderella—Williamson
Heritage of Peril—Marchmont
Miser Hoodley's Secret—Marchmont
The Red Triangle—Morrison
The Heritage of Unrest—Overton
A Gentleman Player—Stephens
The Road to Paris—Stephens
A Continental Dragoon—Stephens
Captain Ravenshaw—Stephens
An Enemy to the King—Stephens
Philip Winwood—Stephens
Calumet K—Webster
Joan of the Sword Hand—S. R. Crockett
Barbara Todd—Roberts
A Matter of Millions—A. K. Green
The Girl and the Deal—Harriman
Price of Freedom—Marchmont
Girl of a Feather—Amelia Barr
Pride of Jennico—Castle
King of Honey Island
The MMS. in a Pearl Box—Arlon
The Heart of Rome—Crawford

"'THE ANCIENT LAW' is far and away the most important, as it is the most artistic, work Miss Ellen Glasgow has yet done."
—*Nashville American.*

New printing ready. ($1.50.)
Doubleday, Page & Co., 133 E. 16th St., N. Y.

Greenhut and Company
Dry Goods

Men's Custom Shirts---3 for 7.50

From a choice of more than two hundred patterns of imported spring shirtings, we continue the offer—for a limited time—to make to measure

3 Shirts for 7.50
Value 3.50 Each

Materials—Anderson's woven madras, in white and colored effects; and Gros Roman printed broches. Styles—negligee, stiff or plaited bosoms, cuffs attached. Fit guaranteed.

4 Shirts for 13.50;

Because of a great many requests by customers for more expensive shirts at a special price, we will make to measure, for a short time—of a finer grade of Scotch madras in white and colored effects—

4 Shirts for 13.50
Value 4.25 Each

Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th St., New York
(Formerly Occupied by B. Altman & Co.)

REAL LIFE VERSION OF PLAY 'THE THIEF'

Mrs. Jeanette Newman Accused of Stealing Jewelry from Friends to Keep Up Appearances.

CONFESSED, POLICE SAY

Pawn Tickets Found In Her Rooms Representing $20,000 Worth of Jewels—Held In $2,000 Bail.

The arrest yesterday morning of Mrs. Jeanette Newman at the Stratford House, 11 East Thirty-second Street, was the outcome of a story in real life which is the counterpart of that told in the play "The Thief," except that a loved son appears to be the motive for the woman's acts instead of the husband, as the play has it. The arrest brought out a story of Mrs. Newman having stolen jewelry from well-to-do friends in order that she might maintain her 15-year-old son Edgar in an expensive school and keep up appearances in society.

The prisoner is a handsome woman, perhaps 35 years old. When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court she was tastefully gowned. The detectives made affidavit that they found in her apartment at the Stratford House twenty-seven pawntickets, which they believed represented stolen property.

Magistrate Corrigan at first wanted to fix the bail at $1,000, but the detectives argued so strongly for a larger bond that the Magistrate fixed it at $2,000. Mrs. Emma Young of 33 West Ninety-fifth Street went on the bond. The case is scheduled to come up again this morning.

Last October, according to the detectives' story, Mrs. E. M. Bell, who lives in the Winter at the Georgian Court, 58 Central Park West, had some friends at her country place at Larchmont. Among them was Mrs. Newman, who had been introduced to Mrs. Bell by a mutual friend.

Ring Stolen at House Party.

During the week of the house party a ring set with a very valuable ruby, surrounded by diamonds, belonging to the hostess, disappeared. Pinkerton men were put on the case, and Central Office Detective Hyams was assigned to work on it also by Inspector McCafferty. The detectives for a long time could make no headway in solving the theft.

A few days ago, however, according to the police, soon after Mrs. Newman and one or two others had visited Mrs. Bell at her Central Park address, a diamond horseshoe pin was missed. It was valued at $500. Once more McCafferty was notified, and again Hyams went to work on the case, assisted by Detectives Deevers and Hughes.

On Thursday Mrs. Newman called on Mrs. Bell while the detectives were there and they asked her, they say, if she would be willing to have her apartments at the Stratford searched. She said she was quite willing.

On the way to the hotel, the detectives declared, she turned to them and asked: "Does that woman accuse me of stealing her jewelry?"

They answered that Mrs. Bell might not accuse her, but that they did. The detectives declared that they had put in the time from 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon until after midnight trying to get Mrs. Newman to confess that she had taken the jewelry. Early yesterday morning, Hyams said, Mrs. Newman broke down, telling him that she might tell them something after she had talked with her lawyer.

Police Say She Confessed.

She telephoned to P. A. McManus, who has an office at 346 Broadway and lives at the Lincoln Hotel, after which she confessed to the detectives, they said later, that she had taken Mrs. Bell's ring and brooch. A search of her rooms brought to light twenty-seven pawntickets, some dating back to 1904, which showed that Mrs. Newman had been borrowing money on bracelets, pins, and other articles of jewelry.

One ticket showed that she had got $350 on a ruby ring. The date of this ticket was Oct. 10, 1907, a few days after the disappearance of the Bell ruby ring. The detectives estimated that the pawn tickets covered jewelry worth at least $20,000.

After Mrs. Newman had been taken to court and admitted to bail, nobody concerned would talk further about the case. Inspector McCafferty said he didn't know anything about it, and Lawyer McManus, when seen at the Lincoln Hotel, said that he would say nothing until his client's case came up in court.

At the Georgean Court Mrs. Bell refused to be interviewed. Mrs. Emma Young of 33 West Ninety-fifth Street, a private house near Central Park, whose name was signed to the bail bond, said that she had never set eyes on Mrs. Newman; that she had gone on the bond because a lawyer had asked her to do so, and that she never would have done so if she had thought her name would get in the papers.

In court Mrs. Newman said yesterday morning that her name was Jane Norton, and that she lived at 356 West Eighty-sixth Street. The detectives took it for granted that that name was assumed.

At the Stratford House last night callers for Mrs. Newman were told that she was out.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 6.—A Mrs. Jeannette Newman was a guest here last Summer at the Ems. Her son now attends a private school here.

STEAL EVEN THE BOILER.

Thieves Leave Only the Walls in Mr. Mordecai's Dwelling.

Filled with indignation, which found relief in sarcasm, F. C. Reed, a real estate agent, of 2 West 125th Street, went to Police Headquarters yesterday and asked if he might have the use of the Traffic Squad for a few days to prevent burglars from carrying away a four-story brownstone house at 56 East 123d Street. Mr. Reed explained that the house, which has been vacant for a month, belonged to J. Mordecai of New Orleans. He said he feared burglars were planning to slide the house along 123d Street to the river front, and then remove it by boat to another city.

The real estate man explained that his anxiety was due to the freedom which thieves had recently enjoyed in looting the building. About four weeks ago, he said, neighbors saw three men getting into the house by way of the coal chute. A fourth was on guard at the front door. The neighbors promptly telephoned to Police Headquarters, but, after much explaining, learned that it would be necessary to report the matter at the local police station. They finally called up the local station on the telephone, and half an hour passed before a policeman appeared.

The burglars meanwhile had come down the front stoop with the hall carpets, the parlor carpets, and the copper boiler from the kitchen and gone away. The policeman went back to the station house.

The next week the burglars reappeared and took away the bronze chandeliers from the parlor with many other things. Again the neighbors telephoned to the police while the burglars were at work, but again the police did not appear until it was too late.

The third week the burglars got in by cutting a pane of glass from a front window and then sliding back the window catch. This time they carried away the bathroom fixtures, including the nickel pipes and everything but the bath tub. More telephoning to the police by the neighbors, Mr. Reed said, but the police were again late.

Yesterday, when the burglars got into the house for the fourth time, they took all the lead pipe they could carry, together with the brass taps and the rest of the plumbing fittings. The police got around later.

Fearing the burglars would return and take the brownstone stoop and the front wall, Mr. Reed sent for carpenters and built a board fence about the property.

LEFT BABY, A LETTER, AND $4.

Woman Gives Them to a Schoolboy to Take Home to His Mother.

George James, a schoolboy, while standing in front of his home, 344 West Forty-fifth Street, on Thursday night, was accosted by a woman dressed in black, and heavily veiled.

"Take baby to your mother, and also give her this letter," said the woman, as she placed in the boy's arms a four-weeks-old infant and gave him a letter addressed to "Mrs. James." Then she disappeared.

Georgie took the baby and letter inside, and after the baby had been rocked to sleep Mrs. James opened the letter. It contained $4, and said:

Dear Mrs. James: With this note I leave you a little treasure, so dear to my heart that I cannot trust its care to those of whom I know nothing. It breaks my heart to be separated from him, but it is absolutely necessary for a short time.

The note promises that the mother will return for her child, "maybe in a week, maybe two, but not longer."

As Mrs. James had no idea who the mother is, she called in the police yesterday, who took the child to Bellevue Hospital.

HUNT FOR SMUGGLERS OF EASTER FINERY

Forty Trunks with Paris Hats and Gowns Are Sent to the Appraiser's Stores.

PROTEST FROM THE OWNERS

Say Delay Will Spoil Their Easter Sales—Arrivals on the Provence, Which Has a Rough Trip.

The returning tide of buyers for the large New York business houses, who have been abroad to get the latest things in French hats and gowns in anticipation of the Easter openings, came yesterday with the arrival of the French liner Provence. Warned by the many attempts to smuggle in goods in the past, the Custom House staff on the pier was practically doubled. Some inspectors were detailed in plain clothes, and the pier swarmed with "specials."

The examination was conducted with great thoroughness, and the result was that some forty trunks were sent to the Appraiser's Stores to have a value fixed on the contents. Under the law, goods belonging to one person and worth more than $500 must be sent to the Public Stores for appraisement.

Many of the customs men recognized old friends in the returning buyers, and more than one of the fifteen or twenty arriving have been in trouble at the Custom House. The officials kept a watch to prevent the taking of trunks from the pier without their contents having been examined. These trunks are called "sleepers." One method is to leave them unmarked, and after the vessel has been in a long time to have them quietly removed. Another is by transferring to them the labels from trunks already examined and labeled as passed. Two such trunks, it was said, had been found and sent to the Public Stores to await an owner.

The buyers concerned expressed great indignation over the sending of their trunks to the Appraiser's Stores. They say that the examination will be delayed at least three days, and in the meantime their Easter openings will be delayed.

Among the passengers was Henry Steichen, an American artist, and one of those who broke from the Society of American Painters and the American Art Association in Paris to found the new Society of American Artists.

"The new movement," he said, "represents the young American artists who seek not to have American art represented by a group of men in Paris alone, but by Americans in America as well.

"Next year there will be an exhibition of American art to be held by the Hagenbund Secession Society of Vienna. America will be represented by 200 pictures. Space has been assigned to the new society, and for the first time since the Paris Exposition American art will be represented in Europe."

R. N. Cottenet, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, was a passenger on the Provence. He was questioned regarding Caruso's contracts with the Metropolitan and the possibility of his going to Hammerstein.

"That is news to me," was all the Director would say.

On the Provence were the following:

Gov. Antonetti of the Islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Mme. Eugene de Bocande, widow of the former agent of the French Line; Viscomte de Chambrun, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington; Count Casa Eguia, Tardy de Montravel, a buyer of tobacco for the French Government, and Mlle. Josephine Seligna, niece of the late Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans.

The Provence experienced much rough weather on the trip.

BROOKLYN NEWS NOTES.

There was a display of electrical pyrotechnics at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue yesterday which was watched by a large crowd. The current passing over a heavy feed wire of the Edison Company became short circuited and the flames mounted thirty feet in the air. After trolley traffic at the point had been stopped for twenty minutes, the current was shut off at the power house and the wire repaired.

Gangs of boys have been causing the merchants in Wallabout Market a great deal of trouble of late by committing larcenies of all kinds. Yesterday the marketmen caused a round-up of the young thieves, and several of them were captured. In the Myrtle Avenue Court the boys were fined $10 each.

Otto Adams, an inventor, living in New Jersey, was yesterday found guilty of a felony for having placed a bomb in the hallway of the hotel of Mrs. Cecelia Koerner, at 228 Crescent Street. Adams had a dispute with Mrs. Koerner and sought revenge. The bomb, however, failed to explode. The case was tried in the County Court. After his arrest Adams jumped his bail, but was recaptured in Jersey City. He will be sentenced on Monday.

Mrs. Barbara Steffens, 70 years old, who says she lives "somewhere in Manhattan," was yesterday sent to a Home for the Aged until her relatives could be located. The old woman came to Brooklyn to visit a daughter and became lost. She appeared in Ridgewood and was placed in the care of the police. Mrs. Steffens does not appear to be able to tell where her daughter lives.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that the trials of the bankers under indictment in Kings County would probably be begun within two weeks. District Attorney Clarke's plan is to try the Jenkinses first, William Gow next, and Arthur D. Campbell, who was Cashier of the Borough Bank, last.

TEACHERS' EQUAL PAY RALLY.

3,000 Fill Association Hall, Where Judge Gaynor and Others Speak.

There will be at least 3,000 women school teachers at home mending gloves this morning. They were burst last night in one of the most enthusiastic mass meetings Brooklyn has ever had, when the members of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers met in Association Hall to show cause why they should have as big salaries as men.

The teachers had for helpers forty ushers, business men of Brooklyn and Manhattan, with Clement B. Asbury at their head, several men speakers, a few fathers and brothers, and something dearer in the audience. Otherwise it was the women's meeting, and it looked like a Saturday matinee. The teachers acted more like lively matinee girls than sober teachers looking for money. They laughed at all the jokes as if they had never heard one before.

"They say it costs you ladies so much less to live that you don't need larger salaries," said Judge William J. Gaynor, who presided. "I hope that is so, for I have daughters growing up who will soon tell me how much it costs to dress. Then they say that all the men teachers are married, but I know there are some old bachelors among them who had better be married."

There was tremendous and prolonged applause for Miss Grace C. Strachan, the first speaker. She outlined the work the association was doing.

Other speakers were Robert H. Elder, Alexander C. Bacon, George Frederick Elliott, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

GAMES FOR KRUGER FUND.

Metropolitan Athletes Recommend Sanction Be Granted for Event.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. put in a rather busy session at the St. Bartholomew'se Club, 209 East Forty-second Street, last night. With Chairman Nevin, Secretary Hughes, and the new member, Herman Obertubbesing, the cases were decided with regularity and without friction. A matter which proved interesting to the committee was an application from the Kruger Memorial Fund, of which Bishop Potter is Chairman, for the sanction for a set of games to be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on June 20 next. The matter had to be referred to the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association, but the committee was unanimously in favor of the meet, and recommended that it should be granted.

Upon the statement of Handicapper O'Brien that the name of Dan Frank of the Irish-American A. C. had been left off the Spanish War Veterans' programme by mistake, and that he had received a proper handicap, the protest of E. T. Sweeney of the Pastime A. C. was not allowed.

W. A. Seward of the Irish-American A. C., who was charged with competing in professional games, was adjudged to be not guilty, as the former Registration Committee had reinstated him.

COLUMBIA DOWNS PENN.

New York Team Wins First Soccer Game for Intercollegiate Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—With two inches of snow on the ground, the association football eleven of Columbia University of New York gained a notable victory in the opening match of the intercollegiate league championship series against the University of Pennsylvania team on the grounds of Haverford College this afternoon. The Pennsylvania eleven literally was snowed under by the score of 7 goals to 1, and Columbia's representatives at once loom up as potent factors in the competition for possession of the intercollegiate cup, the gift of Capt. Fred Milnes of the Pilgrims of England. The result was the more surprising in view of the fact that the Quakers have had good training for the match, whereas the practice of the New York collegians had been interfered with continually by adverse weather conditions. The line-up:

Columbia, 7.	Positions.	Pennsylvania, 1.
J. Tallant	Goal	J. H. Bricker
W. Carpenter	Right back	A. B. W. Finn
G. Dwyer	Left back	H. M. Mann
E. B. Hartung	Right half	F. X. J. Crowell
J. Ferguson	Centre half	U. C. Hunter
L. G. Kistler	Left half	R. R. Wood, Capt.
P. Billingsley	Outside right	A. J. Pagel
A. H. Smith	Inside right	R. C. Bamford
M. Dias	Centre forward	H. E. Mann
E. Dwyer, Capt.	Inside left	G. B. Mann
J. O'Brien	Outside left	H. H. Morris

Referee—Capt. Drinker of Haverford College. Goals—M. Dias, (3,) E. Dwyer, (2,) A. H. Smith, P. Billingsley, U. C. Hunter. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

YANKEES LEAVE FOR SOUTH.

Trainer Martin Takes Party of Sixteen to Atlanta for Training.

Several members of the New York American League Baseball Club left Jersey City shortly after midnight for Atlanta, where the team will get into condition for the opening of the championship season. The party of sixteen left over the Pennsylvania Road under the charge of Trainer Mike Martin. The remainder of the team will journey to Atlanta by various routes. According to Secretary Abe Nahon the complete squad of players at the training grounds will number twenty-six, including eleven pitchers and six catchers. The players who have been at Hot Springs are expected to set a warm pace for the newcomers, and Manager Griffith hopes to have the regular team going in good shape in a week or ten days.

The members of the team were Hal Chase, who reported yesterday; "Doc" Newton W. Blair and W. Manning, the former Williamsport battery; Wid Conroy, Joe Lake, pitcher; Niel Ball, infielder, and J. Neuer, pitcher. Mrs. Lake and Mrs. Conroy accompanied their husbands. The remainder of the party was made up of newspaper men.

Old Giants Beat Youngsters.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 6.—After playing a nine-inning practice game in Marlin, the Giants packed their grips and hit the trail for Dallas and Fort Worth, where they will sample the Texas league's brand of baseball to-morrow and Sunday. Waco is their stopping place for the night, the journey being resumed in the morning.

The youngsters had the best of it in the box because Wiltse and McGinnity did not extend themselves. Malarkey made another fine showing. He pitched the first three innings against Wiltse and let the youngsters down with one hit. His curve ball had them guessing, and no runs were scored while he officiated. Crandall and Mathewson pitched the last six innings, and Beecher twirled the final two rounds for the Colts.

The batting of the regulars was sharp and timely, Shannon and Seymour each driving the ball past the outfield for three base hits. James who caught for the Colts, also connected for a triple. Herzog reported in uniform to-day and McGraw put him to work at short for the Colts. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	1 0 0 2 0 3 0 1 0—7	13	2
Colts	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3	7	3

Batteries—Malarkey, Crandall, Mathewson, Bresnahan, and Needham; Wiltse, McGinnity, Beecher, James, and Snodgrass.

Heron Yale's Hockey Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—John Heron of Pittsburg was to-day elected Captain of the Yale hockey team for next season. He is a member of the sophomore class and has played on the Yale team for two years.

Palmetto Wins Two Yacht Races.

ORMOND, Fla., March 6.—The second day of the first annual regatta of the Halifax River Yacht Club of Daytona was marked by the running off of two handicap events, one for five miles and one for ten miles. Each event was won by F. Dittman's Palmetto, the limit boat.

Burns Withdraws Deposit.

LONDON, March 6.—Tommy Burns, the heavyweight prizefighter, to-day withdrew the deposit he had put up as a forfeit to bind a match with "Jack" Johnson, the American negre pugilist.

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SQUADRON RIDERS IN ANNUAL GAMES

Spirited Exhibition of Rough Riding Arouses Excitement in Armory.

TROOP 3 IN THE LEAD

Capt. Barry's Team Excels in Jumping the Hurdles—Lively Work Done in Tent-Raising Contest.

Spirited riding and clever horsemanship furnished an evening of novel and entertaining sport last night for several hundred guests of Squadron A, who witnessed the annual games of the troopers in the Squadron A Armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Despite the miserable weather every available seat in the galleries around the tan bark was filled, and each contest was followed with the keenest interest. The Squadron A boys have become famous for their daring riding, and it is not often that the fair friends of the troopers have an opportunity to see them exercise in so many different ways as in their annual games.

The jeu-de-barre, a popular mounted game, was the first on the programme. Teams of three from Troops 2 and 3 appeared as contestants in the final round, the preliminaries having been run off in the armory among the members several days ago. Lieut. A. W. Putnam led the Second Troop team, while Private L. R. Reed led the Third Troop. The tussle for the rosettes between the rival horsemen aroused a lot of excitement among the spectators in the galleries, but the teams were so well matched that the Judges, after a long confab and sober looks, announced the result a tie, which called forth generous applause from the adherents of both sides. With Lieut. Putnam in Troop 2 were Sergt. L. V. Froment and Sergt. J. D. Lannon, while the other two men on the Third Troop team were Corp. C. A. Dana and R. Gilder.

The sabre competition, the mounted warriors striking away right valiantly on wooden heads stuck up on four pegs, was as amusing as it was exciting. J. O. Post of the Third Troop was the best slasher of the four contestants, while R. Gilder, of the same troop, and Louis Neilson of the Second Troop tied for second place. The team jumping was a fine exhibition of excellent riding and jumping in unison. Teams of three circled the tan bark three times, making six jumps over the hurdles. Capt. Herbert Berry's first team from Troop 3 did the neatest work of the eight competing teams, and added another triumph for that troop, which seemed bound to carry off the leading athletic honors of the squadron. With Capt. Barry were Lieut. William R. Wright and Sergt. H. Sheldon. The second team of Troop 2, consisting of Lieut. A. W. Putnam, Corporal W. H. Powers, and E. Dominick, notwithstanding the fact that they toppled the first hurdle to the ground, secured the second award.

Only one man from Trop 3 qualified for the final in the pony race, the horses running around the ring, turning around six flags, the trooper making the circuit in the quickest time, and not hitting a flag being the winner. Corp. Ridgely Nicholas represented Troop 3, while three men from Troop 2 opposed him. Nicholas and L. Spencer had a hot race in the first test, the former winning by barely ten feet. Nicholas and Spencer were ordered to try again, and they made a dead heat. There a surprise was in store when it was announced that first place was won by Louis Neilson of Troop 2, with Spencer second and Nicholas third.

An exhibition of quick work in raising the tent in the field then followed, eight members constituting each team. The tent was packed securely upon one of the cavalry horses, and at the sound of the bugle it was taken off, set up, and the men all disappeared inside. Then the tent was packed up again. Troop 3 scored another victory, beating Troop 2 by less than a minute. The members of the victorious team were Corp. G. Youngs, Sergt. H. Sheldon, Corp. S. Whitney, Corp. J. D. Merriman, Corp. Ridgely Nicholas, and Privates H. Bayne, F. J. Danforth, and L. R. Reed. Team wrestling and rough riding exhibitions closed the evening's sport.

Commerce Wins from Plainfield.

The basket ball team of the High School of Commerce yesterday defeated the Plainfield High School five at Plainfield, N. J., by the score of 52 to 23. The New York schoolboys outclassed their opponents and won as they pleased. The line-up:

Commerce, 37.	Position.	Plainfield, 23.
Davidson, Pierce	Left forward	Mortimer
Smith	Right forward	Doane, Robbins Murphy
Josephs	Centre	Parsons
Archibald	Right guard	Snyder
Taub	Left guard	Doane, Murphy

Goals from field—Davidson, (8,) Pierce, (3,) Smith, (6,) Josephs, (4,) Archibald, (3,) Taub, (3,) Mortimer, (3,) Doane, (3,) Parsons, Snyder. Goals from foul—Davidson, Josephs, (2,) Doane, (2,) Snyder, (2.) Referee—Mr. Collier. Scorers—Messrs. Barnett and Woodhull. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Walsh to Lead Pastime A. C.

After many years as President of the Pastime Athletic Club, John P. Boyle has been succeeded by John J. Walsh. The new President has long been prominent as a promoter of and closely affiliated with all branches of athletics. Jack Kelly has been selected leader of the club, and the selection is a popular one. Walter Grady, who has been training the athletes of the Seventy-first Regiment, will assume the duties of trainer in a few weeks. The annual report shows the club to be on a good financial basis, and the members look for a prosperous year. The following officers were elected: President—John J. Walsh; Vice President—R. J. McKinney; Treasurer—W. P. Sheridan; Recording Secretary—Emmet Shortell; Financial Secretary—Victor Andrews; Captain—John Kelly; First Lieutenant—Le Roy Dorland; Second Lieutenant—Frank Wright.

Twenty-third Regiment Games.

The annual Spring games of the Twenty-third Regiment will be held this evening. The Brooklyn infantrymen have a feature event that will be as exciting as it is novel. This is an Australian pursuit race for the flat floor riders of three regiments, the Twenty-third, Twenty-second, and Thirteenth. Each regiment will start two riders, and the race will be limited to five miles. Wanner, Brown, Van den Dries, Adams, and Devine will be on the various teams. The mile relay Public School Athletic League championship will be another feature event of the meet. The champion Manual Training High School team will have to step along close to its own indoor record of 3:36 to beat out Erasmus Hall, Commerce, Clinton, Boys' High, and Townsend Harris.

Slosson Takes Third Match.

George F. Slosson, for the third successive time, defeated F. Cassignol, the French champion, in a 500-point game at 18.2 balk line billiards at Slosson's Academy, 943 Broadway, last night, the score being 500 to 444. The score:

Slosson—1 9 41 6 0 5 60 28 21 0 3 5 31 5 1 90 2 1 0 43 55 7 38 26 2 4 1 10. Total—500. Average—17 24-28. High runs—90, 60, 55, 43.

Cassignol—0 10 14 8 64 49 5 33 10 33 8 28 0 0 14 64 10 4 15 2 3 2 0 0 4 33. Total—444. Average—16 12-27. High runs—33, 64, 64, 49. Referee—James Blair.

Whitney Engages Trainer Joyner.

The announcement was made yesterday on the authority of Harry Payne Whitney that A. J. Joyner, for twenty years one of the most successful of the Southern trainers in the East, has been engaged to train the big Whitney racing stable as successor to the late John W. Rogers, whose death ten days ago left the Whitney establishment without an active head. The engagement of Joyner was anticipated, as Joyner holds rank as about the most capable and successful trainer who was available.

Gotch Throws Rogers.

Frank Gotch of Humboldt, Iowa, was unable to down Joe Rogers five times in one hour at catch-as-catch-can style as he had contracted to do at the New Amsterdam Hall, West Forty-fourth Street, last night. Instead he only succeeded in gaining two falls, the first in 26 minutes and the second in 10 minutes.

COLUMBIA AND YALE.

Collegians Divide Honors in Fencing and Gymnastic Meets.

Columbia and Yale divided honors in a fencing and gymnastic meet held in the Columbia gymnasium last night. The Morningside men had slightly the advantage, however, as, although the fencing meet was lost by the score of 12 bouts to 14, they won the gymnastic contest decisively, scoring 33 points to Eli's 21.

Three teams were entered in the fencing meet—Yale, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. The Quakers were never a factor in the contest, winning only one bout out of a possible eighteen. Columbia and Yale were nip and tuck all the time, Perrine and Smith fencing off the last bout of the evening to decide the tie between them. Perrine is the new man on the Columbia trio, and was not able to beat Smith, a seasoned man, although he furnished him two exciting periods. The individual honors went to Capt. C. G. Amend of the Columbia team, who was the only man to win all six of his bouts. The Morningside fencers were conspicuously the best in form as a team of all the contestants.

The close margins by which places were won was the conspicuous feature of the gymnasium meet, the contestants very frequently being separated by no more than the fraction of a point. The largest winner was Everard of the Yale team, who scored 10 points. Schoonmaker of the Columbia team was next, with 8. The summaries:

FENCING.

Columbia versus Yale.—Byrne, Columbia, defeated Capt. G. C. Haas, Yale; Smith, Yale, defeated Byrne, Columbia; Capt. Amend, Columbia, defeated Capt. Haas, Yale; Capt. Amend, Columbia, defeated Smith, Yale; Staley, Yale, defeated Perrine, Columbia; Capt. Amend, Columbia, defeated Staley, Yale; Capt. Haas, Yale, defeated Perrine, Columbia; Smith, Yale, defeated Perrine, Columbia; Staley, Yale, defeated Byrne, Columbia. Score—Yale, 5; Columbia, 4.

Columbia versus Pennsylvania.—Capt. C. G. Amend, Columbia, defeated Capt. H. F. Wendel, Pennsylvania; Perrine, Columbia, Wendell, Pennsylvania, defeated Byrne, Columbia, defeated Martin, Pennsylvania; Capt. Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated Burne, Columbia; Byrne, Columbia, defeated Trevino, Pennsylvania; Perrine, Columbia, defeated Martin, Pennsylvania; Capt. Amend, Columbia, defeated Trevino, Pennsylvania; Capt. Amend, Columbia, defeated Martin, Pennsylvania; Perrine, Columbia, defeated Trevino, Pennsylvania. Score—Columbia, 8; Pennsylvania, 1.

Yale versus Pennsylvania.—Smith, Yale, defeated Martin, Pennsylvania; Staley, Yale, defeated Capt. Wendel, Pennsylvania; Capt. Haas, Yale, defeated Trevino, Pennsylvania; Smith, Yale, defeated Trevino, Pennsylvania; Capt. Haas, Yale, defeated Capt. Wendel, Pennsylvania; Smith, Yale, defeated Cale, Capt. Wendel, Pennsylvania; Loree, Yale, defeated Martin, Pennsylvania; Staley, Yale, defeated Martin, Pennsylvania.

Score—Yale, 9; Pennsylvania, 0.

GYMNASTICS.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by G. V. Baker, Yale, with 25½ points; H. S. Schoonmaker, Columbia, second, with 24 points; T. A. Veakamp, Columbia, third, with 22 2-3 points.

Side Horse.—Won by W. H. Wheeler, Columbia, with 24 2-3 points; L. G. Everard, Yale, second, with 24½ points; T. G. Banrahan, Columbia, third, with 22⅔ points.

Club Swinging.—Won by T. Monaky, Columbia, with 7½ points; T. Hall, Yale, second, with 6 2-3 points; L. C. Everard, Yale, third, with 6 1-3 points.

Parallel Bars.—Won by H. S. Schoonmaker, Columbia, with 24 2-3 points; L. C. Everard, Yale, second, with 24 1-3 points; C. Lewis, Yale, third, with 22 5-6 points.

Flying Rings.—Won by P. L. McCulloch, Columbia, with 22 5-6 points; T. A. Veakamp, Columbia, and G. V. Baker, Yale, tied for second place, with 22 1-6 points.

Tumbling.—Won by S. Meltzer, Columbia, with 20 points; S. L. Miller, Columbia, second, with 15 5-6 points; L. C. Everard, Yale, third, with 18 points.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Games.

Five well-contested events were decided last night at the monthly games of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. The feature event was the 1,000-yard handicap. H. Muller, the scratch man, tried hard to overcome the big handicap allotted to the other competitors, but the best he could do was to finish third, with C. Carrigan first and E. Jehns second. E. Sandkular showed good form in the 600-yard novice, and won handily in 1:30, which is considered good for the twenty-lap track. The summary:

20-Yard (Scratch.)—Won by H. McGinn; W. Wagner, second; M. Eastman, third. Time—0:03.

600-Yards, (Novice.)—Won by E. Sandkular; W. Marra, second; H. Eylers, third. Time—1:30.

800-Yard, (Handicap.)—Won by C. E. Tarist, (2 yards;) J. H. Heidelmeier, (8 yards,) second; D. Scully, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:36 4-5.

1,000-Yard, (Handicap.)—Won by C. Carrigan, (20 yards;) E. Jehns, (10 yards,) second; H. Muller, (scratch,) third. Time—2:30 1-5.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by E. Reed, (3 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet 2 inches; E. Haager, (4 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet, second; C. Corrigan, (2 inches,) with 5 feet 1 inch, third.

Yale Outclasses Cornell on Mat.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—Although four members of the Yale wrestling team missed their trains to this city to-night, the Elis had no difficulty in defeating Cornell by the score of 6 bouts to 1, with only three men on their team. Cornell's only victory came by default, because there was no Yale man light enough to enter the 115-pound class. G. Dole won the 125, 135, and 145-pound matches from three different Cornell men. Foster defeated both Whitehead and Tallbott, and Parker threw Wright.

Three Cushion Billiards at Daly's.

R. Martin defeated L. Oblatt last night in the three-cushion billiard tournament at Daly's Academy by the score of 25 to 12. The winner ran out his string in fifty innings, with a high run of 6. Oblatt's best run was 2. To-night J. Harris will play L. Oblatt.

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High School Basket Ball Games.

Two more rounds remain to be decided in the high school basket ball championship. The programme for to-day is as follows: Morris and Commerce at Dr. Savage's gymnasium, 8 P. M.; Clinton vs. Flushing at Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 7:30 P. M.; Erasmus Hall vs. Boys' High School at College City of New York gymnasium, 8 P. M.; Eastern District vs. Manual at Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M.

Griffo and Nelson Draw.

Kid Griffo of Brooklyn and "Battling" (Jack) Nelson fought a fast six-round draw in the wind-up at the new Polo Athletic Association, 129th Street and Park Avenue, last night.

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IMMIGRANTS ON PROBATION.

Secretary STRAUS says that his recent circular regarding persons liable to deportation under the immigration law was not inspired by the assault on the Chief of Police in Chicago or the murder of a priest in Denver, but was in pursuance of a policy he had been "actively considering" for a number of weeks. The object of the policy was simple. It was to bring to the attention of local authorities the sweeping and very stringent provisions of the law which can effectually be applied only through their co-operation.

The Secretary possesses great power under the law, with no adequate force throughout the country to insure its proper and thorough use. Practically he can, on evidence satisfactory to himself, order the deportation of any immigrant, who has been in the country less than three years, who has committed an offense against our laws, State or Federal, whether a felony or a misdemeanor; who is insane or disabled from causes in existence at the time of landing; who, if a woman, is leading an immoral life, or, whether man or woman, who professes belief in, or advocates, the overthrow of Government by force. Obviously the Department of Commerce and Labor has no means immediately under its own control to ascertain the facts in such cases, its machinery, like its chief functions, being confined to the ports of entry. The Secretary seeks the aid of the police and the authorities in charge of the insane in tracing persons subject to the operation of the law. Clearly he ought to have no trouble in getting it.

The law can be the more easily made effective because the expense of enforcing it does not come out of taxation, either Federal or local. The cost of bringing offenders to the port of entry is borne in part by the transportation company that brought them in, and in part from a fund provided from the head money paid on entry, and the cost of deportation from the port of entry has to be paid by the transportation companies. It is the purpose of Secretary STRAUS to organize a careful system of surveillance which will bring within the reach of the Department from every part of the country the immigrants who have proved obnoxious to the law. There is every reason to think that he can do so successfully. It may be assumed that he will, with his respect for the law, and for the rights of all, take pains that the very great power lodged with him is exercised justly and impartially. Nor is there cause to fear any serious abuse. Every case of action without really sufficient reason would be strenuously contested by the steamship companies, who, however, are as a rule cordially co-operating with the Department to prevent undesirable immigration. In the present state of the law, and with the policy of the Department effectively carried out, it would seem that there is not occasion for any new legislation.

THE KAISER'S LETTER.

One gentleman may be permitted to write a private letter to another, even if the one be an Emperor and the other the First Lord of the Admiralty in a neighboring country. The fact that Kaiser WILHELM is an honorary Admiral in the British Navy is not important. With his multitude of titles and honors he may forget that particularly empty honor once in a while.

Few persons familiar with European politics who are not members of His Majesty's Opposition in Parliament will believe, willingly, that the Kaiser has written a meddlesome and indiscreet letter to Lord TWEEDMOUTH, or that the First Lord of the Admiralty's reply is either impolitic or tactless. Doubtless if TWEEDMOUTH was honored by a letter from the German Emperor he remembered his manners and responded without delay. Lord TWEEDMOUTH is an English gentleman, and it is not the least of the Kaiser's merits that he is a gentleman, too.

Wherefore, the "scare" of The London Times concerning a purely imaginary private discussion of British and German naval policy between the Kaiser and the head of the British Admiralty seems only a new manifestation of that famous newspaper's acknowledged supersensitiveness about German influence in Great Britain. The expression of this chronic weakness in The London Times has sometimes annoyed and perplexed King EDWARD, who is a little more than half German by blood, and it has frequently caused amusement in the British Foreign Office.

Of course, when the Government, impelled by The Times's fierce outcry, produces the letters in Parliament, if there is a hint of indiscretion in either of them, a veritable "sensation" will ensue. Internal dissensions and colonial problems will be forgotten, momentarily, while a united nation expresses its resentment of foreign interference—in words. The flow of words, for that matter, has already begun.

The result will be not war but a big "news story." The fact that The Times has already printed the first part of its big "news story," without waiting for an official inquiry, is in keeping with its newly developed enterprise. It may be a new indication of the "Americanization" of English journalism. Or it may be a purely political action, consistent with The Times's new policy. The keen interest manifested in the incident by the leaders of the Opposition indicates that they are going to make the most of it.

REFORMING THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

It would be an insult to "reform" to examine too closely the text of proposals in its name. The intent is the thing, and only wealthy malefactors regard language as proof of intent, and compliance with language of laws as satisfaction of the duties of citizenship. The intent of the pending stock sale tax seems to be to compel payment in cash, by discriminating against margin purchases. Margin purchases are always paid for in full now, and the real shares are always delivered to the buyer, or his agent, according to the rules of the Exchange. This being the ordinary course of business, the bill must have some other purpose, otherwise New York would escape the lash designed for it.

But would New York suffer if the law compelled payment with the buyer's cash? It is a great mistake to suppose that the business in stocks in New York is solely on account of New York. Business is done here for the entire country, and if payment in cash by the buyer were to be required there would be such an influx of cash to complete the outside bargains that New York would be more the Nation's money centre than ever. Moreover, if the reformed method required more cash for New York's stock sales New York would easily outbid the country for it, and the country would be still further drained.

It may be said that it is preposterous to imagine that any such discrimination against credit transactions is intended, but in that case the reform seems to lack motive. It is not unlikely that it may take as long to find out what the law means as was the case in the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and that when its meaning is settled it may turn out to be as unbearable as the statute which Mr. ROOSEVELT is seeking to amend with one hand while the other is wielding the big stick against those who break the law. Reform is a queer thing, and only reformers understand it fully.

TRAINLESS FRANCHISES.

The Public Service Commission is pretty firmly committed to what the Hon. "BILL" ALLEN called "a barren ideality." We omit as a superfluous addendum Gov. ALLEN'S well-remembered epithet.

Controller METZ says that there is a prospect of the city's having "just about money enough to scrape through on that Fourth Avenue tube proposition," meaning the Fourth Avenue Subway for Brooklyn. The expenditure, however, has not yet been authorized by the Board of Estimate. Nobody has yet pointed out where the city is going to find money to build the new Broadway-Lexington Avenue tunnel, approved by the Public Service Commission. President WILLCOX says that the Commission, having decided upon that route, the Board of Estimate has simply to accept or reject it. Suggestions of alternative routes or changes might be considered, but that is not the question before the Board.

As for the debt limit and the finding of money to build the Broadway-Lexington tunnel, that does not concern Mr. WILLCOX'S commission. The Commission does recommend, however, the Constitutional amendment exempting from the 10 per cent. debt limit provision bonds for the construction of profitably operated rapid transit lines. Mr. WILLCOX continues:

> Another way out of the difficulty would be, as we suggested, to amend the existing rapid transit law so as to give the local authorities and this Commission the power to allow the construction and operation of rapid transit lines by private companies. To this plan, however, should be attached conditions which would safeguard the city. The day of long-term franchises is past.
>
> The only conditions under which recourse should be had to private capital are that the private companies pay a part of their earnings to the city, with a reservation of the city's privilege of purchasing at any time after a certain period of not more than twenty or twenty-five years, and without any payment whatever for the franchise itself.
>
> It cannot be too emphatically stated that we favor the use of private capital only under such conditions.

The question here is between the short-term franchise and the running train. The Public Service Commission, according to its President, stands irrevocably committed to what we may call the trainless franchise, that is, the short-term franchise whether anybody wants to exercise it or not. If not, then there would be no subway and no trains.

The day has gone by, of course, when private capital could get franchises on its own terms. There will be no more perpetual franchises, no more franchises granted for nothing. The old policy was improvident, and nobody advocates its renewal or continuance. But has the time come when the municipality can absolutely have its own way with franchises offered to private capital? Our experience under the unwise Elsberg act shows that private capital cannot be compelled to bid on terms unacceptable to it. Capital in these days does not put on a very bold front. The thousand perils of public service ventures have made it timid. A franchise offer that does not promise a reasonable return is not alluring to it. So it comes to this: The city cannot build subways itself—it has not the money. The State officials who have control over the matter announce as their ultimatum, "the only conditions under which recourse should be had to private capital," and the short-term franchise is one of these conditions. If private capital will not bid, if it will not accept Mr. WILLCOX'S "only conditions," no new subways will be begun for a long time to come.

The Commission will have loyally maintained its ideal, but how will that help the straphangers? How will that help real estate valuations in the Bronx? The tunnels to New Jersey and to Long Island will get the traffic that new Manhattan subways would secure, and another State and other boroughs will get the increase of our population. Such a policy may have high ethical virtue, its economic advantages are not visible.

TEACH THE FARMERS.

Certain new committeemen of the House Committee on Agriculture, according to The Washington Post, being in the majority, and convinced by the arguments of the experts that Secretary WILSON'S department needs this year a larger allowance than usual in its propaganda for better crops, have agreed to report a bill carrying a total of $11,400,000 instead of the $10,666,350 originally estimated as sufficient. Chairman TAWNEY and his brethren of the Committee on Appropriations may be expected to pare down the increases promising substantial benefit, although they will retain intact the useless political appropriation for free seeds.

"Of course, everything depends upon the country's crops," was Mr. HORACE WHITE'S proviso in prophesying an early revival of prosperity. By intelligent effort good crops can be assured. Secretary WILSON points out ways of instructing the farmers in their Spring plantings through special agents having knowledge of local conditions throughout the country. He notes that most European countries are equipped with corps of itinerant expert agriculturists orally instructing the farmers, and that in the little State of France there are 3,000 demonstration fields and farms which show concretely the best methods of husbandry. As a result the crops of Western Europe have normally double the yield per acre of American crops.

One would suppose that our National and State Governments would now uniformly adopt this policy, instead of trusting at haphazard for good crops and prosperity. One must suppose, too, that the heads of great railway systems charged with the responsibility of insuring traffic earnings will make it their duty to supplement Governmental activities of this nature privately, in the thorough manner that private interests directly concerned already supplement and duplicate the Governmental crop reporting activities. The railroads depend upon the farmers; they must teach them.

SOCIAL DIVERSIONS.

The disease dinner is a new social diversion introduced in fashionable Baltimore society, and likely to be taken up elsewhere after Lent. It is a relief from the humdrum of musical and vaudeville dinners, and a vast improvement on the authors' parties and Shakespeare dances which appeal to the rudimentary and suburban mind because they are supposed to be improving.

The disease dinner is an improvement, too, on the grown-up children's party at which a fat man of fifty appears as a boy in knickerbockers, and the young matron as an infant-in-arms, because of the large variety of costume and "make-up" it offers to inventive guests. Each depicts a disease or some stage of a disease, and the general result is pleasingly picturesque.

An agreeable variant of the disease party which we respectfully suggest to social leaders is the death party, at which the guests could appear as undertakers and gravediggers and in other appropriate rôles. "Memento mori" would be the motto, and it is a good one for gay society to keep in mind.

The development of our fashionable society will be an inspiring subject for historians. The salons and conversaziones of old have disappeared. There can be no profitable interchange of ideas, when there are so few ideas. Polite conversation is an exchange of anecdotes, and good anecdotes are scarce. But gayety and charm survive.

Mr. CRUMPACKER, Chairman of the Census Committee of the House, is inclined to be indignant at the possibility of postponing action on the Census bill until the next session. He says, with entire justice, that the bureau should have all the time there is left for its work. But he ignores the fact that the only argument in favor of postponement is that the committee has insisted in injecting into the bill a strong infusion of the spoils system. If the committee would yield to the urgent recommendation of the President, fully sustained by the Superintendent of the Census, and provide for competitive appointments to the bureau force, the bill would go through readily. A good many Republicans from close districts do not like to go home and report that they had stuck to a spoils measure condemned by the President. Mr. CRUMPACKER and his fellow patronage seekers are alone responsible for any delay that may take place.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Lesson of Collinwood.

It is to be hoped that the school authorities of Ohio will not long keep their attention fixed on such details as whether the doors of the Collinwood building opened inward or outward and the width and straightness of the stairways.

Those are, indeed, important matters; their neglect is criminal, and to have them right may at any time make the difference between life and death for scores or hundreds of children. Underlying all such questions, however, is that of building schoolhouses so that they shall be, on the one hand, fireproof or slow burning, or, on the other, like this one in the Cleveland suburb, a great heap of fuel which, by the application of a match almost anywhere, will within two or three minutes be filled with unextinguishable flames and transformed into a furnace.

That is what happened in Collinwood, and the peculiarities of the doors and stairways increased the fatalities rather than caused the disaster. The children, under the guidance of brave and competent teachers, seemed to have "kept their heads" and done exactly what they had been trained to do—until the fire was actually upon them. Then, and then only, did the panic come. Had there been nothing wrong with the petty details of construction and arrangement, there would, perhaps, have been a few less deaths, but there would still have been many. The building was not wrong at this or that point; it was wrong everywhere and as a whole.

And it was wrong, not because knowledge of how to build it right is unavailable anywhere in Ohio, but merely because the proper use of proper material in 1901 would have made the immediate expenditure somewhat larger. To avoid that, the lives of the children were deliberately imperiled, and the fact that a fireproof building would be in the end less expensive, even from the money point of view, was also deliberately ignored.

Hence do we feel a sort of angry impatience with all this talk about the position of door hinges. Teaching school children how to march calmly out in case of a fire alarm is an excellent and necessary thing, but to make it a substitute for intelligent construction of schoolhouses is a foolish, fatal error. What fire drill is for and when it is useful were well illustrated yesterday in West 109th Street; its tragical inadequacy in other conditions was shown at Collinwood.

Sees Few Open Windows.

There is a common assumption that in these days everybody sufficiently literate to read the newspapers, as well as all those who occasionally dip into a book, has learned the healthfulness of fresh air and is accustomed to keep his or her bedroom windows more or less open at night. Indeed, we would have said with confidence, if anybody had asked if the old fear of "night air" still survived, that it was to be found nowadays only among the densely ignorant inhabitants of urban and rural slums.

The confidence, it seems, would have been mistaken. At any rate, a certain Brooklynite whose habit it is, for what he thinks hygienic reasons, to run a mile or so every morning through the streets near his home in the chill and desolate hour that follows dawn, gives us the horrifying news that, however it may be elsewhere, the people of that neighborhood almost without exception sleep with their windows tightly closed. Block after block, he says, can then be traversed without seeing more than one or two sashes even slightly raised or lowered! And this is not a slum region by any manner of means. If few of the people there are desperately rich, none of them is uncomfortably poor and the well-to-do abound. Just the same, as a rule, their bedroom windows are closed in the early morning, and, therefore, by almost inevitable implication, they are closed all night long.

This is not the most amazing of the early riser's revelations. His excursions often take him past a Home for Consumptives that stands at the corner of Kingston Avenue and St. John's Place, and there, where one would expect the widely open window habit to be most firmly established, it seems to be almost unknown. Two slightly raised sashes are the most that careful observation of that building as he goes by has ever disclosed.

Being himself, with all his house, fervently devoted to fresh air, he wants to know if that fact sets him and his apart from other people, first, in Brooklyn, and, second, in American cities generally. We cannot tell him. Were he not a particularly sober-minded and clear-sighted person, who doesn't "see things" except when the things are there to be seen, we would take refuge in the theory that he is mistaken. Deprived of that always convenient expedient for avoiding the confession of ignorance, we can only pass his question along for others to answer—to the doctors at the Home for Consumptives, for instance.

A Refusal Too Well Explained.

Swarthmore, as some have hoped and others feared, has decided to refuse the Jeanes bequest. The college's consideration of the problem with which Miss JEANES confronted it by offering it her money on condition that intercollegiate sports should be abandoned has been long and careful, but the result, alas, is neither a clear-cut refusal to exchange liberty for dollars nor an equally definite assertion that the students in a college can get from athletics all the good there is in them without making a business of sport and competing with outsiders.

Instead, it is stated that the legacy is refused on two grounds—first, that instead of being $1,000,000, as supposed, it is only $300,000, and, second, that the alternative heir, the Friends' Society of Philadelphia, will turn the money over to the college anyhow. For some reason or other, the decision, thus explained, first gives the impression of being funny, and then arouses a certain vague sadness and humiliation. We have difficulty in seeing how Swarthmore, if it won't take the bequest on the terms fixed by the amiable donor, can accept it in violation of her wishes. That she was a misguided and mistaken lady may well be, though there is room for doubt on that point, but she does seem to have had a right to make such conditions as she pleased, and we can't quite figure out what right Swarthmore has to do more than accept or reject her gift.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

As a Sex They Should Be Absolved from Public Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial on "The Position of Women" in THE TIMES of Wednesday, Feb. 26, there is both a statement and a question, and I ask for space for a correction and a reply. After a reference to, and quotation from, Justice Brewer's late decision declaring the constitutionality of the act to limit the time and control the conditions of women's labor, you go on to enumerate the various States which have similar legislation, and in that connection say:

"The New York law was enacted in 1899, and embodied with amendments in the statutes of 1907. Curiously enough this act was declared unconstitutional by the New York Court of Appeals in June last."

A little further you quote from Judge Gray's opinion:

"Under our laws men and women now stand alike in their constitutional rights, and there is no warrant for making any discrimination between them with respect to the liberties of persons or of contract."

Taken by itself, this last quotation misrepresents Judge Gray's position.

The difference between the question presented in the case recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States and that presented by the case decided by the Court of Appeals is marked and radical. The Oregon statute, which was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, went no further than to forbid the employment of women in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry for more than ten hours in any one day. Section 77 of the labor law of this State contains two quite distinct limitations upon the right of women to work in factories and like places. One corresponds closely to the Oregon statute forbidding the employment of a woman for more than ten hours in a day, or more than sixty hours in a week. The other provision forbids the employment of any female of any age in a factory before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock in the evening, without regard to the number of hours she may be employed. As was pointed out by the Appellate Division, the two prohibitions are quite distinct and unrelated. It was only the second which was considered by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, and declared to be unconstitutional as unreasonably depriving women of the right to contract for their labor, a right which is distinctly recognized as a property right, and thus protected by the Constitution. That provision of the statute which limits the number of hours during which a woman may be employed in a day or week has never been judicially condemned in this State.

Your editorial finishes with a query as to whether "this decision makes for or against the success" of woman's suffrage. As I am convinced that woman suffrage would not be for the benefit of the State, because it would imply a public duty incompatible with the storing of strength necessary for the bearing of healthy children, I feel that such discussions and such editorials work for anti-suffrage. Whoever considers the suffrage as a sex and not a class question works against woman suffrage. Individual work women must do in response to individual needs, but from the inexorable demands of public service women as a sex should be absolved.

L. P. S.

Locked Doors and Fires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to your report of the Collinwood School disaster in this morning's TIMES the locked door is again responsible, to a very great extent, for the large loss of life.

This is a thing that should never be allowed in any public building when filled with people, yet it is done right here in New York.

The writer formerly lived in Brooklyn and occasionally attended the lectures in the public schools in that borough. Arriving late on two or three occasions, I found the front door locked and no one in the lower hall, so far as could be seen from the door.

I am heartily in favor of preventing these lectures from being disturbed by late-comers, but it can be done without locking the doors and endangering the lives of all within the building in case of fire.

The school I refer to particularly is Public School 129, on Quincy Street, near Lewis Avenue, and the last time I found the door locked was in December or January.

Cannot something be done to put a stop to this practice? ROBERT R. BURRAGE.

New York, March 5, 1908.

Piercing the Wall of Rome.

From The London Chronicle.

A correspondent in Rome has taken the first opportunity of looking into, or rather through, the breach just made under municipal authority in the Aurelian wall. It has been made quite frankly and candidly for the sake of new Roman suburbia. See what it is to set up suburbs to a walled city! Rome is only partially walled, of course, but this piece of rather late antiquity—but still antiquity—the great brown range of brick, was, for a great space of the Pincian hill, complete. The three gates piercing it were sufficient for the carts on their way to and from the outer world of the Campagna. And one might have thought that the few hundred yards that the suburban had to walk or drive in order to get in at one of those historic gates were not too great a tax to pay to history and archaeology. But it was deemed too great, and the wall is broken, not by a new gate, but by a mere cutting, which disfigures as well as destroys.

Substitute for the Rod.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the proposition to restore the rod in the schools is out of the way permanently, as THE TIMES hopes, it would seem to be up to those who oppose it to propose some system of training that will produce boys who are desirable citizens, instead of the little hoodlums that we have in our streets at present, and would instill some of the respect for their elders that boys of former generations had when the rod was in use.

It might also be well to consider how close the connection may be between boys brought up undisciplined and the constantly increasing number of murders, burglaries, and highway robberies. DISCIPLINE.

New York, March 6, 1908.

Stars in the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How many stars, including the one for Oklahoma, does our flag contain?

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, March 5, 1908.

[The number of stars in the flag, counting in that which stands for Oklahoma, is properly 46.]

A SUGGESTION.

Our dogs and cats have sundry ills
Which drive them to distraction,
And we must give them drugs and pills
Of most uncertain action.

Now there are rogues in every race
Who'd give great satisfaction
As subjects in which all might trace
Some brand-new toxic action.

A lot of worthless scamps like these,
If neatly vivisected,
Might show an antidote for fleas,
Or rabies, when suspected.

Now I for one will give my mite
Toward such an institution;
This scheme, if legislated right,
Would work a revolution.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

ASKS LICENSE FOR WIRELESS.

Hale's Bill Also Puts Service Under Control of the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A bill was introduced to-day by Senator Hale requiring a Federal license for foreign and inter-State communication by wireless telegraphy, which is to be put completely under the jurisdiction of the Government and can be abolished by the President in times of war.

The Hale bill would impose a license on land stations of $100 a year and a license of $5 a vessel on all equipped with wireless apparatus. Violations of the rules would not only mean a heavy fine, but would mean also that the Government could appropriate the apparatus of the company or vessel that had violated the statute.

The most severe penalty is provided for interference with messages sent or intended for the Government, or the malicious use or operation of wireless instruments under license by the Government.

Another feature of the bill is the provision that makes it compulsory for all licensed wireless operators to act as relays for messages received by them. The act makes it the duty of every person or corporation using or operating wireless under a license issued by the United States to answer wireless calls and signals from any other person or corporation so licensed.

The act is to be in effect July 1, 1908, provided it passes Congress.

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION.

To be Issued To-day by a Peaceful Republican Committee.

The Republican State Committee will meet to-day at noon at State Headquarters, 12 East Thirtieth Street, for the purpose of issuing the call for the State Convention, which is to be held on April 11. It was said last night that the meeting would be purely a formal affair and that no resolutions affecting the Hughes candidacy for the Presidency would be introduced. The State Convention will be held in Carnegie Hall, and will be called to order at 11 A. M.

As far as the meeting to-day is concerned, there is complete harmony between the Odell and the Woodruff forces and there will be no opposition to including in the call a provision for the election of a new State Committee at the convention, which, in addition, will elect the four delegates at large from this State to the National Convention at Chicago. Mr. Woodruff feels certain of re-election to the State Chairmanship.

It came out yesterday that the leaders of the opposing forces in the party met by accident in the grill room of the Hotel Knickerbocker on Thursday evening. Those present were B. B. Odell, Jr., William Halpin, Herbert Parsons, and Timothy L. Woodruff. The quartet passed an amiable fifteen minutes together, but all say they didn't talk politics.

HAFFEN HAD A HOLIDAY FUND.

Pay for Vacations Was Credited to a "Preliminary Survey" Account.

At yesterday's session of the Haffen inquiry Engineer Samuel C. Thompson gave some interesting testimony relative to a fund supposed to be used for "preliminary survey" work. The testimony was as follows, the questions being asked by Commissioner of Accounts John P. Mitchel:

"Why was it necessary to have a 'preliminary survey' item in the budget each year? Last year it was $39,000."

"It was the custom to charge all vacations, Sundays, lost time, and holidays against that fund."

"Then the 'preliminary survey' fund was really a 'vacation and holiday' fund?"

"You might say so," said the witness.

Commissioner Mitchel refused to say if criminal procedings were to be instituted by the District Attorney as a result of the inquiry, but added: "It is to be regretted that the clerk who obeys orders by making false entries can be prosecuted, but that the man higher up, who is morally guilty, cannot."

HEARING ON BRIDGE TRAINS.

Utilities Commission Asks B. R. T. Officials About Through-Car Service.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge elevated lines under the new through train system was the subject of a hearing yesterday by the Public Service Commission, whose engineers have maintained that the system is not as good as the old, under which shuttle trains were run in rush hours. The engineers of the Bridge Department declare that the new system is far superior to the old.

President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Arthur N. Dutton, Superintendent of Transportation, were examined, and it was made apparent from the questions asked that the commission believes that had the company built a new terminal at the Brooklyn end of the Bridge, instead of the city building a new one at the Manhattan end, the conditions would have been improved to a much greater extent.

If the shuttle trains are restored extra yard room, necessitating the condemnation of property in Brooklyn, would have to be provided.

PARIS BANKERS HERE.

But Not to Study Big Stick Methods Toward Capital, They Say.

MM. Juhliet, Monnier, and Jacques de Neuflize, Parisian bankers, arrived yesterday on the steamer Provence. A rumor spread on board that they were coming here to ascertain the future policy of the Administration toward corporations and to get a line on the general financial situation. Last night at the St. Regis M. de Neuflize denied this.

"We have not entertained such a plan as yet," he said. "We are here more for pleasure than business."

"Will you study American banking methods?"

M. de Neuflize laughed. "We understand those methods fairly well," he answered. "Of course we can always learn something, but as a matter of fact there is very little in our coming here of interest to the public."

M. Juhliet is probably the best known here of the three visitors. He is connected with the Credit Lyonnais.

BISHOP WORTHINGTON'S WILL.

Leaves $100,000 to Widow at Whose Death Public Bequests Will Be Made.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 6.—The will of the late Bishop George Worthington of Nebraska was filed to-day, and gives the entire fortune, which is estimated at $100,000, to Mrs. Worthington for use during her lifetime. Upon the death of the widow numerous public bequests are to be distributed. They include the following:

Five thousand dollars to the widows and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Nebraska, $5,000 to Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., and $5,000 to the General Theological Seminary of New York.

Ten thousand dollars is to be set aside as the Bishop Worthington Fund, the income to be used for diocesan missions in Nebraska.

Vacation with Pay for Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Three amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill, which have the approval of the Post Office Department, were proposed to-day by Senator Penrose. One provides that Post Office clerks and letter carriers shall have thirty days' vacation on full pay, another gives railway mail clerks thirty days' additional vacation at their own expense, and a third gives railway clerks their actual expenses when away from home on duty. Railway clerks are the only class of Post Office employes who do not receive such allowance.

DEPEW CHAMPIONS NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Speculation Here Not to be Compared to Wild Indulgence Elsewhere.

PROTEST FROM BANKERS

Chicago Financiers Declare That Radical Legislation Against the Exchanges Will Bring Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Depew, in a speech on the Aldrich Currency bill to-day, made a spirited defense of the methods of Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange. He had been aroused by the extended criticism of the so-called gambling in securities which certain Senators have declared had reached its highest perfection in the metropolis.

Depew called attention to the wild speculation that raged in the Pennsylvania and Texas oil fields, in Western mining camps and in Western "boom" towns.

"I wish to assure Senators from States where I noticed these things," he said, "that there is no such reckless speculation on the Stock Exchange in New York. There is no currency panic because of stock transactions on the Stock Exchange. There is not a dollar passed there in money. It is all done by checks, and the balance adjusted between the banks in the Clearing House."

The Senator then brought up as an illustration the case of a railroad that desired a large sum for development work. This was raised by the New York bankers, he said, providing work for thousands of men.

"New York does this to an extent unknown anywhere else," he declared, "but it does it for every State, Territory, and section of the Union. I fully realize the evils of gambling, whether in stocks or grain, or in any other way. I will aid in every effort to suppress it which does not involve embarrassment and ruin to legitimate business."

Senator Depew declared the Aldrich bill was a "make-shift," but that it was "simple in its remedies, practical, and easily understood." He indorsed the railroad bond feature and denounced as dangerous the proposal to amend the bill to provide for a Government guarantee of deposits in National banks.

The first of a coming flood of protests against legislation aimed at dealings in futures and so-called Stock Exchange gambling reached the Senate to-day. It was signed by twenty of the leading bankers of Chicago and was introduced by Senator Cullom.

Especial opposition was manifested toward the bills introduced by Senators Davis and Owen.

The protest urges that no law be passed that will change or modify existing methods of dealing in grain or commodities. In case such legislation is passed the banks intimate they will be unable to lend money to members of the Exchanges, and in consequence the farmers of the country will suffer. A general defense of the practice of dealing in futures is made.

TELLER ATTACKS ROOSEVELT.

Talks of Usurpation in Army Pay Bill Debate—Bill Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the discussion of the Army Pay bill, which was passed to-day, Senator Teller openly attacked the President for interference in legislation.

Mr. Teller saw by the bill that the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army, had complete control of the wages of the men. Teller's ire rose.

"Nobody can sneer me down by saying that there is no danger in this country from the usurpation of power by the Executive," he said. He glared at the Republican Senators, but no one arose to the challenge. Teller continued:

"It may not be popular in these days, when there is a disposition to amend the Constitution by legislative and judicial construction, to say these things. I wish to say that the contest of the ages has been against the grasp of Executive power, and just so long as we keep distinct the lines between Executive and legislative power the future of this young Republic will be safe."

Senator Teller declared that if there were any dangers confronting this country they arose entirely from disregard of constitutional limitations.

The Army Pay bill, as passed, provides for army officers a graded increase of pay ranging from 5 per cent. for Lieutenant Generals to 25 per cent. for junior officers. It also provides that "the average pay of enlisted men of the army, as now established, is increased 40 per cent."

SAYS PRESIDENT MEDDLED.

Army and Navy Register's Sharp Comment on Naval Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An editorial in The Army and Navy Register, to be issued to-morrow, will say of the naval inquiry:

"There is need of a President who will allow the Secretary of the Navy to exercise the functions of his office. There is need of a Secretary of the Navy who will be firm and vigorous and get something out of the department personnel and organization as he finds them. Any other Secretary of the Navy, whether or not he is dominated by the President, will fail to get more out of the Board of Design or a General Staff."

The editorial says that the investigation has not progressed sufficiently to justify a prediction of the result, but in the light of the testimony so far placed before the committee it looks as if it would decide that there is no reason for radical or drastic measures of reform in the naval organization.

The editor declares that those who have the interest of the navy at heart can wish for nothing than that the investigation will be thorough, without prejudice or favor, and be unsparing in its search.

PHILIPPINE CHURCH AWARD.

House Votes to Pay $403,000 for Damage to Catholic Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House to-day voted to pay $403,000 to the Catholic Church in the Philippines as indemnity for the use of church property by American soldiers, damage to the property, and destruction of some of the church buildings. The bill was reported favorably by Chairman Cooper of Wisconsin of the Committee on Insular Affairs.

During the debate Mr. Crumpacker said that he was informed that the claim of the Southern Methodist Publishing House for $208,000 was based on a loss of only $50,000. This brought Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) to his feet. Shaking his fist at Mr. Crumpacker, he said: "I don't know who the gentleman's informant is, but whoever he may be, he is a liar."

This utterance was greeted with groans and laughter.

MISS PARSONS TO WED RUDOLPH WELD

Bride-Elect, a Daughter of the Civil Engineer, Has Been Presented at the British Court.

WEDDING IN THE AUTUMN

Bridegroom a Member of Well-Known Boston Family and Graduate of Harvard, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sylvia C. Parsons, to Rudolph Weld, a son of Stephen M. Weld of Dedham, Mass.

The bride-elect, who made her début about two years ago, is well known in society, and when abroad, spending several months in London, was presented at court. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, a grande dame of the old school, who gave charming entertainments and was a leader in the time of Mrs. August Belmont and others of that day. She was before her marriage Miss Eliza Livingston, a member of the old Livingston family.

Miss Parsons is a niece of H. De Berkeley Parsons, Schuyler L. Parsons, and George B. Parsons, and a cousin of Miss Evelyn Parsons and Mrs. Richard Wharton. She posed as "La Dame Inconneu" on Monday evening at the tableaux for charity at the Colony Club.

William Barclay Parsons was the chief engineer of the Subway, and, besides being a member of the Panama Canal Commission, was a member of the Board of Advisory Engineers of the Royal Commission of London Traffic. Mrs. Parsons was Miss Anna Reed.

Mr. Weld is a member of the well-known Weld family of Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in 1905, and is a member of the Porcelian and other Harvard clubs, and of the Somerset Club of Boston. His mother, Mr. Weld's first wife, was Miss Eloise Rodman. The present Mrs. Weld was Miss S. Edith Waterbury.

His elder brother, Alfred Rodman Weld, married Miss Adelaide Ladd.

The wedding will be celebrated next Autumn.

MORE TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Girls in Society to Pose in Living Pictures for Charity on March 26.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. Richard Irvin are arranging an elaborate entertainment with tableaux vivants to take place on March 26 in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The proceeds will be sent to three New York charities, which will not be designated until after the entertainment.

The pictures will be posed under the direction of John W. Alexandre. Only the grand masters will be represented, and some of the young women who will pose for them are the Misses Edith Deacon, Sylvia Parsons, Rosalind Fish, Dorothy Bigelow, Nathalie Howland, Gertrude Sheldon, Katherine Atterbury, Ethel Cowdin, Katherine Wright, Beatrice Benjamin, Eleanor Mortimer, and Emily Sloane.

In discussing the tableaux vivants last night in her home at 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, Mrs. Irvin said: "We have found it more practical not to announce the charities that are to benefit. In these days of partisanship in charities, it is well to allow the merits of the entertainment to be of chief importance.

CHILDREN'S THEATRICALS.

Youthful Players to Give Modern "Cinderella" at Waldorf To-day.

Everything is ready for the first of the children's theatricals in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon. In a miniature theatre, hung with crimson velvet curtains, the youngsters will see no end of dramatic novelties and nonsense acted by very young actors and actresses.

The most original of the plays will be a modern version of "Cinderella," and, instead of going to the royal ball as an old-fashioned Princess, this kitchen drudge will sally forth in the gown of a Gibson girl. Moreover she dances the "Merry Widow" waltz, and the Prince has a chauffeur instead of the traditional herald.

There will also be a wild animal play and a first performance in America of "Their Son," from the French of Alvan de Polhes.

The girls taking part are Fredericka Going, Berenice Faye, Grace Maguire, Reeva May, and Janice Armand.

The ushers are to be made up as grandmothers.

The originator and supervisor of the plays is W. Finley Fauley.

AMATEURS IN VAUDEVILLE.

The Sewers Plan Entertainment for Benefit of Darrach Home.

The Sewers, a class of more than twenty young women who sew bimonthly for the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, are arranging a unique entertainment, which they call a matinée varié, or vaudeville, to be given on the afternoon of Monday, March 30, in the large ballroom of the Plaza. The programme is not yet completed, but Fanchon Thompson and Frederick Norton are to take part.

The President of The Sewers is Mrs. Henry Slayback, and the Vice Presidents are Mrs. Charles Guye and Mrs. Henry Wisewood. Mrs. Frank Black is Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick West MacDonald Recording Secretary, and Miss Elizabeth Lufburrow Financial Secretary.

The class membership includes Miss Grace Lufborrow, Mrs. Frank Dodd, Mrs. John Warburton, Mrs. B. H. Nicoll, Mrs. W. A. Slayback, Mrs. Henry Martin, Mrs. Frederick Davison, Mrs. Louis Kerr, Mrs. W. Travis Gibb, and Mrs. Arthur Talcott.

LECTURE ON CATHEDRAL

Given by C. Grant La Farge and Illustrated with Stereopticon Views.

C. Grant La Farge gave an illustrated lecture on the subject of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon at the home of the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell and Mrs. Pell, at 929 Fifth Avenue. It was illustrated by stereopticon views of the Cathedral, and was given under the patronage of the Trustees of the Cathedral, the Cathedral League, and the Diocesan Auxiliary.

Bishop Potter gave a brief address before the lecture, and after it tea was served.

The committee in charge were:

Robert G. Hone, Mrs. James Aldrich, Mrs. George F. Clover, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Henry Munroe, and Miss Amy Townsend.

Among the members of the Auxiliary Committee and those present were:

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. Frank Burton, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. George W. Douglas, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Miss Julia McAllister, Mrs. Harry P. Nichols, Mrs. L. M. Ogden, Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mrs. Van Kleeck, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Harold Hadden, Miss Kate Livingston, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, Mrs. James McLean, Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mrs. Francis Kinnicutt, Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mrs. John J. Wysong, Miss Kate Norwood, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. George Pratt, Miss Angelica Gerry, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, and the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington.

SAILING TO EUROPE TO-DAY.

Mauretania, Amerika, and Other Liners Take Many Tourists Abroad.

Among those who will sail to-day on the steamship Amerika of the Hamburg-American Line are:

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Graves, Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, F. H. Leggett and Miss Leggett, and Count and Countess di Frasso, who have been visiting the Countess's mother, Mrs. Henry Siegel, all of New York; J. N. Le Roy Bonaparte and Miss Caroline Le Roy Bonaparte of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia.

The Cunarder Mauretania will have among her passengers:

Miss Charlotte Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, the Rev. and Mrs. Percy Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey E. Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Evans, Miss Dorothy Heye, Lady Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Forrest Lamb, Mrs. James W. Paul, Jr., R. A. Rainey, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Weld.

The Kroonland of the Red Star Line, sailing for Antwerp, will have on board:

August Boen, J. A. Boen, Miss E. J. Bonner, Charles Canaux, Joseph Colvia, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Sager, R. T. Romaine, and Charles Wells.

Booked to sail on the American liner Philadelphia for Southampton are:

William Cutty, Jr., Miss Carolyn Hazard, Clinton A. McLane, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Mezes, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Ott, and Major Thomas M. Smith.

Outgoing passengers on the Friedrich der Grosse for the Mediterranean are:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Durbur, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Fisher, Miss Lenore B. Mallory, Miss Henrietta Porter, Robertson Trowbridge, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wagner.

The new Royal Mail steamship Oroya sails to the West Indies with the following passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fleck, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Rogers, W. H. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Morse, Mrs. E. B. Flackler, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Beals, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cook, and Sir Hubert Jerningham, formerly Governor of Trinidad.

Studio Tea for Mlle. Genee.

Wilhelm Funk, the portrait painter, gave a tea yesterday afternoon at his studio in honor of Adeline Genee, the Danish dancer. Among those present were Mrs. George Holt of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hinton Perry, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Jr., Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Miss Barbara Sedley, Mrs. Henri P. Wertheim, Mrs. John Polhemus, Griswold Thompson, Russell Landale, and Robert Grier Cooke.

Thompson Party to Tour the Orient.

A large private car party arranged by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson will leave New York on March 13 for a tour of the Orient. Mrs. Thompson's party consists of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, her son-in-law and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Church of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit of Canada. After a tour of California the party sails for Yokohama, where they will be joined by Col. Thompson with his yacht.

Miss Duane to Wed Le Baron Willard.

The engagement of Miss Virginia M. Duane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duane of this city and Sharon, Conn., to Le Baron Willard of Bristol, R. I., has been announced. Miss Duane is a niece of Mrs. Edward W. Humphries and James May Duane.

Social Notes.

The Friday Evening Roller Skating Class met last night at the Lenox Lyceum.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Holt gave a tea yesterday for Frederick von Eeden at their residence in West Eighty-seventh Street.

The National Academy of Design have issued invitations for varnishing day, their eighty-third annual exhibition, in the American Fine Arts Society Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from 3 to 7 o'clock.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Julia Kean Fish and William Lawrence Breese on March 23, at 4 o'clock, in St. James's Church.

Miss Eleanor Alexander, daughter of Mrs. H. A. Alexander, is booked to sail for Europe to-day with her aunt, Mrs. E. M. Fulton, Jr.

Mrs. Joel Nott Allen will entertain this afternoon with bridge at Mr. Allen's studio.

Mrs. Townsend Ashmore will entertain with bridge on Saturday, March 14, at 75 East Fifty-fourth Street.

James Anderson Hawes is occupying his house, 801 Madison Avenue, after an absence of several months abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, who recently returned from Nevada to the St. Regis, will sail to-day for Europe for an extended tour abroad.

Mrs. J. J. Carvallo, who is in town from her country place at Lawrence, L. I., will give a musicale on Thursday afternoon, March 12, at Duryea's.

The second of the series of Lenten musical teas given by the Russian Symphony Quartet was held yesterday in the palm room of the St. Regis. The soloist for to-day's concert will be Miss Marguerite De Forest Anderson, who will give a flute solo.

The first of four Lenten lectures on Milton's "Paradise Lost" was delivered yesterday morning at the Plaza by the Rev. Dr. William Carter of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. They are for the benefit of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, at 936 Woodycrest Avenue.

First "Faith Cure" Meeting Held.

Only about thirty persons attended the first of Dr. Herbert M. Hopkins's "Faith Cure" meetings, held last night in the Church of the Holy Nativity, Bedford Park, of which he is pastor. Mr. Hopkins and Dr. E. G. Webster, a physician, addressed the meeting. Dr. Webster told of the connection between the mind and nervous disorders, and Dr. Hopkins asked any of his hearers or their friends to come to him next Sunday, when he would give a practical demonstration of the new movement.

It's No Delusion

the way coffee "gets on some people's nerves."

The delusion is in thinking you can get rid of the coffee ails by taking some kind of drug—nerve tonics, etc.

Stop drinking coffee at once and begin the use of

POSTUM

and note how delusions give way to clear thoughts, steady nerves and that feeling of being plumb—right side up, on the level!

A 10-days' trial will make it clear.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

MME. TETRAZZINI IN COMIC OPERA

The Ricci Brothers' "Crispino e la Comare" Presented at the Manhattan.

A FAVORITE OF MME. PATTI

Tetrazzini Not In Her Best Voice—A Heavy Performance of an Old-Fashioned Work.

Crispino ..... M. Gianoli-Galletti
Annetta ..... Mme. Tetrazzini
Fabrizio ..... M. Sammarco
Miraboland ..... M. Arimondi
Count del Fiore ..... M. Venturini
Don Asdrubale ..... M. Fossetta
La Comare ..... Mme. Zaccaria
Bortolo ..... M. Pierucci
Musical Director—M. Cleofonte Campanini.

The Ricci brothers' pretty little comic opera, "Crispino e la Comare," underwent a process of partial revivification last evening at the Manhattan Opera House for the advantage of Mme. Tetrazzini. It was witnessed by a large audience, though not one quite large enough to occupy all the seats. No doubt it was unfamiliar to most of those who heard it last evening, for it had not been given in New York for more than twenty-three years. It used to be a favorite of Mme. Patti and others of the brilliant light sopranos of those days of her prime that everybody cannot now remember.

"Crispino e la Comare" is tuneful in a not very distinguished way, but it must be said that the little opera does not bear its old age very gracefully. It is nearly seventy-five years old, and shows it. A comparison of it with Donzetti's sparkling comedies would be much to its disadvantage. There are some pretty melodies in it, but there is also a certain monotony about them and their rhythms, as well as about the orchestration, which is bald and offers little that is charming or piquant. It unfolds itself rather sluggishly, especially in the first act, which is dull. There is a florid duet for Annetta and Crispino, the leading lady and her tenor consort, at the end of this act, and at the end of the second a brilliant song for Annetta. The trio of doctors in the third act, which used to be a favorite concert piece, is amusing, and the song in Venetian dialect in this act also may give pleasure. And then there is the interpolation at the end of this act, where Mme. Patti used to sing one of Arditi's waltzes, and Mme. Tetrazzini puts in Julius Benedict's variations on "The Carnival of Venice." It was her great effort last evening, and in it she put her best work.

But "Crispino e la Comare," in order to show much reason for its being, must be sung brilliantly and acted with the lightest touch of comedy, and it was neither so sung nor so acted last evening. Mme. Tetrazzini did not seem to have recovered wholly from the indisposition that had caused the postponement of the production from last Wednesday. She was not in her best voice. Much of the pinched tone that was occasionally heard from her at her first performances was evident in her singing, and there was a good deal of nasal quality in it as well. Nor had her florid passages the ease and brilliancy that she can give them at her best. She is not endowed with much grace or lightness as a comic actress, and there is needed more of vivacity and ebullient spirits than she brought to her representation. Nevertheless, she evidently pleased a large part of the audience, and she was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Gianoli Galletti put a good deal of comic spirit into his performance of Crispino, but he reduces singing to pretty nearly its lowest terms, and the music of his part suffered severely at his hands. Mr. Sammarco achieved the best singing of any of the men in the cast, but he had little opportunity for his admirable voice and style, for the subsidiary plot in which he is concerned as a lover is mostly cut out of the version that was presented last evening. Mr. Arimondi took the part of Miraboland rather heavily, and Mr. Venturini as the Count del Fiore accomplished some unsteady and untuneful singing.

BARNARD GIRLS GIVE A PLAY.

Freshmen Earn Plaudits In Original Musical Comedy "Through the Hedge."

The freshmen gave a pretty and original musical comedy at Barnard yesterday afternoon. Its title was "Through the Hedge," and brought the immortal Alice into play again. She opened the first act by crawling upon the stage through a hole in the fence, and wondering how she had ever scraped through. Obviously, the hedge symbolized entrance examinations, and the wonderland of this particular Alice's dream was Barnard College.

The plot revolved about Barnard's literary publication, called the "Barnard Bear." The Bear appeared in full "Teddy Bear" costume and said clever things, while "Teddy" Roosevelt (who was in regal costume, big stick, smile, dee-light, and all) accused the Barnard girls of being nature fakers, since they claimed to have a Bear who talked, and it is a known fact that really truly back-to-nature bears do not. So Mr. Roosevelt hunts for the Barnard Bear; finally finds him, much to Alice's horror, but everything ends up all right, for the Bear aptly makes an epigram at the moment that he and Mr. Roosevelt meet, so the latter sees that bears can talk, and promptly apologizes for his error.

The members of the cast were:

Camilla Stevart, M. Hirsh, K. Gay, H. Brown, M. Hart, L. Schedler, A. Burke, E. Bruning, M. Reynar, Marion Obendorfer, Stella Straus, Mildred Dodge, Louise Greenawalt, Ruth Burns, Agnes Denike, Laura Bennett, Harriet Currier, Mary Polhemus, Katherine Sickles, Aurill Bishop, Kate Tiemann, C. Verlage, L. Weymann, O. Prochaska, E. Gleason, T. Cassell, I. Heidman, W. Shaw, R. Moss, M. Schwitzer, B. Hays, S. Bloch, O. Ihlseng, L. Allen, E. Burne, J. Brown, and N. Stewart.

The choruses and dances were clever and pretty or funny. They might even have made hits on Broadway. Especially noteworthy was the excellent dancing of the Week-Day Chorus.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The graduation exercises of the twenty-fourth year of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will be held at the Empire Theatre next Thursday afternoon. William H. Crane will deliver the principal address.

The Theatre Goers will entertain Eugene Walter, author of "Paid in Full," as their guest of honor to-morrow evening.

A stag party of nearly one hundred attended Weber's Theatre last night to see the burlesque of "The Merry Widow."

The Actors' Society of America will give its fourth annual benefit on Tuesday, April 21, at the Hudson Theatre. Thomas Wise is the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Mme. Tetrazzini will occupy a box at the Majestic Theatre to-night to see Williams and Walker in "Bandanna Land."

Channing Pollock will sail for London on March 28 to supervise the English production of "The Secret Orchard." The performance will take place under the direction of Marc Klaw at Terry's Theatre.

Sixteen chorus girls, in a mass meeting yesterday at the Casino Theatre, adopted resolutions as scheduled against any action by the Aldermen to suppress stage-door "Johnnies." The girls then had their pictures taken.

Effective

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Nothing Better for Coughs & Throat Trouble

When it Aches Again Use Pike's Toothache Drops

"MIGNON" AT METROPOLITAN.

Small Audience to Hear Revival of Ambroise Thomas's Opera.

Mignon ..... Mme. Farrar
Filina ..... Mme. Abott
Federico ..... Mme. Jacoby
Guglielmo ..... M. Bonci
Lotario ..... M. Plancon
Laerte ..... M. Lucas
Giarno ..... M. Muehlmann

The revival of "Mignon" last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House was received with mild enthusiasm by an audience which was not large beyond those who occupied the regular subscription chairs. The pretty airs of this rococo opera were applauded, but the long wastes of recitative and the Franco-Prussian sentimentality of the dialogue are too tiresome to allow the work ever to become established in the répertoire.

All revivals of "Mignon" have been more or less vain. The last previous performance by the regular Metropolitan company was on Jan. 6, 1900, when the principal rôles were assumed by Mmes. de Lussan and Adams, and Messrs. Salignac and Plançon. The opera was given but once that season. In Mr. Savage's season of English opera at the Metropolitan, in the Fall of 1900, the work was given four times, with Zelie de Lussan in the title part. Then it was allowed a rest until last year, when Mr. Hammerstein revived it with Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli and Pinkert, and Messrs. Bonci and Arimondi.

The performance last evening brought out glaringly the defects in the work, the looseness of construction, and the monotony of the music. The stage management was not inspiring, and the entrances and exits, which are awkward enough in any case, were badly managed. The chorus, as usual, was lifeless, and sang out of key in the last act. A word of praise, however, should be meted out to the ballet. The divertissement in the first act was most effective.

Miss Farrar sang Mignon for the first time here, although she has appeared in the part in Berlin. She was charmingly ingenuous, childlike, and pathetic. Her voice is well suited to the music, which lies rather low, most of it. At times last night, however, she had a tendency toward false intonation.

The Filina was Miss Abott, who sang the part for the first time. It is perhaps the best work that this young singer has yet done here. Her light voice and correct method have often been praised in these columns, but a lack of resource in action and of brilliancy in her voice have as often been deplored. These two factors which have detracted from her past impersonations in a large measure vanished last evening. She acted with more abandon than usual and her voice was delicious. She sang the "Titania" air in a fashion which deserves much commendation.

In a recent interview Miss Abott referred in glowing terms to her fairy costume, and there was no reason to be disappointed in it. It revealed the singer in a new light.

Mr. Bonci was heard as Guglielmo last season, and he sings it as well now as he did then. Mr. Plançon's resonant voice is well suited to the part of Lotario, who wanders through the opera, harp at his side. Mr. Lucas was a capable Laerte and Miss Jacoby an imposing Frederic in a suit of brilliant crimson. Mr. Bovy conducted, although the opera was sung in Italian.

GATTI-CASAZZA HAS SIGNED.

No Truth In Story That He Insisted on Bringing His Own Staff.

Rawlins Cottenet, a Director of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, who has been abroad, arrived here yesterday on the Provence. His coming was the signal for more rumors concerning the Directorship of the Metropolitan.

Last night the following official statement was sent out from the Opera House:

In an article published yesterday in a morning newspaper it was stated that Mr. Gatti-Casazza had refused to accept the Directorship of the Metropolitan Opera House, unless he should be allowed to bring with him his entire staff from La Scala, at Milan. There is not the slightest foundation of truth in this statement, which is only calculated to disturb the stage personnel of the Metropolitan Opera House and create an impression prejudical to Mr. Gatti-Casazza.

As a matter of fact, so far from there being any differences between Mr. Gatti-Casazza and the Metropolitan Opera House management, it is authoritatively announced that he has already signed the contract for his engagement as General Director. The further statement that, at the request of William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Cottenet would take the place of Mr. Winthrop, who would retire from the active part he has taken in the company, is likewise absolutely devoid of truth.

Mr. Dippel said last evening that it was absurd to suppose that Mr. Gatti-Casazza was attempting to dictate to the Board of Directors.

MORGAN AT CHRISTIE SALE.

Looks at Important Canvases—Total of Dickens Sale $211,465.

LONDON, March 6.—J. Pierpont Morgan spent his first afternoon in London at the third day of Christie's sale of the Dickens collection of china, but made no purchases, seeming to be more interested in an examination of several important canvases and the Turner drawings, which are to be sold to-morrow.

No more sensational prices were realized to-day for the Dickens pieces. Three hundred and twenty-eight lots were sold during the three days, and brought altogether $211,465. A constant attendant at the sale was a German dealer, who, it is understood, bought a number of Dresden pieces for Emperer William.

CHOOSING A KING'S BRIDE.

German and British Interests Likely to Clash Over Manuel's Wedding.

LISBON, March 6.—The report that Emperor William of Germany would visit Lisbon this Spring started the rumor here that arrangements were being made for the marriage of King Manuel and Princess Victoria, only daughter of Emperor William.

The early marriage of King Manuel is regarded as a necessity of State, but it is understood that the English party at Court is opposed to a German alliance.

Billboards Advertise Theatre Service.

To create interest in Lenten church services to be held on Sundays in the Belasco Theatre the Rev. Dr. William Carter, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, said yesterday that the amusement columns of the newspapers and the billboards had been freely used after the manner of theatres.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Major J. T. Crabbs, Quartermaster, found by a retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is retired, to take effect April 25.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Major H. P. Birmingham, to duty as Chief Surgeon army of Cuban pacification, relieving Lieut. Col. B. D. Taylor; Lieut. Col. Taylor, to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of the Gulf.

Lieut. Col. L. A. La Garde, to Denver for duty as Chief Surgeon in the Department of the Colorado.

Capt. P. G. Bishop, Coast Artillery, to Fort H. G. Wright, thence to this city.

Capt. H. S. Whipple, recruiting officer, to Chicago for recruiting duty.

Lieut. Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, to New York City, Brooklyn, East Orange, N. J., and Binghamton for inspection duty.

Major K. Morton, Ordnance Department, to Hartford, Conn., and Waterbury, on inspection duty.

The Navy.

Lieut. M. J. McCormack is granted three months' sick leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Fortune, at San Francisco; Scorpion, Tingey, Porter, Blakely, De Long, Thornton, at Pensacola; Nero, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Dubuque, from Puerto Cortes for Guantanamo.

MORRIS VAUDEVILLE ASSURED NEXT YEAR

New Circuit Includes Circle Theatre Here and Houses in Many Other Cities.

ALREADY BOOKING ACTS

Has Contracts with Harry Lauder and Other Foreign Stars—Offers 25-Week Engagements.

The new vaudeville circuit to be booked by William Morris, announced in THE TIMES some weeks ago, will become a fact at the opening of the next theatrical season. Though many people at first scouted the idea of Morris's starting another circuit in opposition to the forces of Keith & Proctor, Hammerstein & Williams and their United Booking Office, it appears that he intends to carry out his plans.

Mr. Morris formerly booked attractions for Williams & Hammerstein before their combination with Keith & Proctor, and also recently acted as vaudeville booking agent for Klaw & Erlanger's "advanced vaudeville."

Mr. Morris is offering players twenty-five weeks of continuous time next season, and declares he will have no difficulty in obtaining the theatres for his enterprise. He recently returned from a European trip bringing with him a contract for Harry Lauder as the opening attraction for the Circle next Fall, though it was supposed that Lauder would reappear here under contract to another firm. Morris also brought contracts with ten other European vaudeville artists.

Mr. Morris is now out of town, but a representative explained yesterday that he has already arranged to furnish vaudeville bills next season for the Orpheum in Boston, the Princess in Montreal, the Royal Alexandra in Toronto, the William Penn and another theatre in Philadelphia, the Cleveland Hippodrome, a new theatre to be erected in Washington before Oct. 15, a new theatre in Cincinnati, another in Detroit, the Circle Theatre in New York, and at least one other New York house.

The report that Morris will present vaudeville next season in some of the "popular price" houses now booked by Stair & Havlin has not been confirmed.

London to See "The College Widow."

It became known yesterday that George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," is soon to be produced in London under the management of Henry W. Savage. The players have been engaged, and expect to sail about March 20.

ARTEMUS H. HOLMES VERY ILL

Well-Known Lawyer Is Suffering from Poisoning of the Stomach.

Artemus H. Holmes, senior member of the law firm of Holmes, Rapallos & Kennedy, is ill at his home, 453 Madison Avenue, of poisoning of the stomach, for which his family is totally unable to account.

He was taken ill about a week ago, whether because of something he had eaten or not, is still uncertain, and he has continued in a serious condition since.

Mr. Holmes was born in Illinois in 1849, and was educated at Washington University, St. Louis, and at Harvard. He married Miss Lillian Stokes, and one of their daughters married John D. Crimmins, Jr. He is a member of the City Bar Association, the Sons of the Revolution, and the University and Harvard Clubs.

CUSTER'S OLD SCOUT DEAD.

Yonkers Man Went for Help at Time of Sitting Bull Massacre.

Thomas J. Callan, once a scout for Gen. Custer, died at his home in Yonkers yesterday. He was on Custer's scouting staff when that officer's command was massacred by Sitting Bull's Indians.

He was sent by Custer for reinforcements when the attack began, and managed to make his way through the Indian lines and reach the nearest garrison of United States troops. Callan led a relief force back to the place where Custer's men had been entrapped, but they arrived too late. He received a medal from Congress for his bravery on that occasion.

On leaving the army Callan went into business, and for twenty-eight years was the manager of the Yonkers branch of a tea house. Two days ago he was stricken with paralysis. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

Major Charles C. Churchill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 6.—Major Charles C. Churchill, retired, well known socially, died at his residence here this morning, aged 82 years. He was closely identified with the Newport Hospital and other local institutions. The funeral will be held here early next week and the interment will be at Georgetown, D. C.

Albert L. Cole.

FERGOS FALLS, Minn., March 6.—Albert L. Cole, Republican nominee for Governor in 1906, in opposition to Gov. Johnson, the successful Democratic candidate, died to-day in Texas, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, was for many years School Commissioner in New York, and came to Minnesota in 1882. He was 60 years old.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS T. TAYLOR, aged 68 years, President of the Citizens' State Bank, died at Huntington, Ind., yesterday.

HENRY A. BOWMAN, who served in Company B, Forty-first New York Volunteers, during the civil war and was wounded and carried a bullet in his left lung as long as he lived, died at his home in Flushing, L. I., yesterday, aged 70 years. He married Miss Mary Sidey in 1868. He was in the grocery business, but retired several years ago with a comfortable fortune. He leaves a widow and three children.

WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, for years well known in Hudson County, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday at his home, 4,892 Hudson Boulevard, West New York, aged 73 years. He was a civil war veteran, having fought with the Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Fill the Tank

with gasolene if you want the motor-car to go. The oil supplies the power that makes the wheels turn round.

The human machine is set in motion in the same way by

Scott's Emulsion

Folks are like motor-cars. At times they get run down. SCOTT'S EMULSION is full of power. It not only produces flesh but gives new power to weak bodies.

All Druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

INVENTOR DIES SUDDENLY.

Had Made and Lost Fortunes and Was Soon to Have $500 a Day.

Gustav Mawitz Westman, 73 years of age, an inventor, who had lived for eleven years in the Victoria Hotel Annex, 1,144 Broadway, died there last night of fatty degeneration of the heart. A friend who called found him dead on the bed. The body was removed to the Merritt undertaking rooms. It will probably be sent to Sweden.

Mr. Westman was born in Westmanland, Sweden, where his family was prominent for centuries.

Westman himself had won and lost several fortunes which he had made by his inventions. He was graduated from Upsala University, Sweden, with the highest honors in chemistry. He introduced the open-hearth furnace in Russia and made $1,000,000, which he lost in timber properties.

He came to this country in 1877, and had recently invented a process for treating wrought iron, for the exclusive use of which the Burns Iron Company of Boynton Beach, N. J., had contracted. Westman told a friend that he would soon be getting a royalty of $500 a day from the invention.

A brother, Heinrich, is Postmaster General of Stockholm.

George Chickering Munzig.

George Chickering Munzig, the portrait painter who died at Roosevelt Hospital Thursday of pneumonia, was well known to persons in society. He had not been well for some time, and last Saturday caught cold while superintending the removal of his furnishings from his studio to the Tuxedo. Services were held yesterday in the mortuary chapel of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, being conducted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue. The body was shipped later to Boston, where the interment will be held. Mr. Munzig painted portraits of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mme. Melba, Mme. Teresa Carreno, and Mrs. Agnes Booth. He was 56 years old.

Virginia C. Thompson Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mrs. Virginia Campbell Thompson, a daughter of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, who founded the Christian or Campbellite Church, died here to-day. For thirteen years Mrs. Thompson was Postmistress at Louisville, Ky. After her husband died in 1877 she journeyed to Washington with her young children and asked President Hayes for the appointment as Postmistress at Louisville. Although her selection was bitterly fought by Kentucky politicians, she received the appointment. President Arthur reappointed her, as did President Cleveland.

VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY

Reserve February 29, 42%
Reserve March 2, 40%
Reserve " 3, 43%
Reserve " 4, 39%
Reserve " 5, 39%

Reserve required by law, 15%

FIFTH AVE. & 60th ST., N. Y.

Ex-Police Captain Francis Kear Dead.

Former Police Captain Francis Kear died at his home, 107 West Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday of paralysis, after a long illness. He was appointed a policeman on May 28, 1880; promoted to roundsman March 13, 1885; made Sergeant Jan. 24, 1888, and Captain Dec. 27, 1900. He was stricken while in charge of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station in 1899, and was six months in Roosevelt Hospital. He was retired in 1905. Lieut. Michael Kear, a brother, is attached to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. Capt. Kear leaves a widow and two childrtn.

Senor Don Eduardo de Beistegui.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Señor Don Eduardo de Beistegui, Third Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, died late last night of pneumonia, after an illness of only three days. He was 27 years old, and was appointed to his position in the Embassy six months ago.

Shopping by Telephone

saves
Time
Temper
Tedious
Trips

Do you shop by Telephone?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street

Married.

GOODRICH—POILLON.—On March 3, Anna L. Poillon to Nathan B. Goodrich.

PRICE—FRANCIS.—On March 3, Anna Francis to William H. Price.

Died.

ACRITELLI.—Entered into rest Wednesday, March 4, 1908, Francesco Acritelli, in his 65th year. Funeral Sunday, March 8, 1908, 12:30 P. M., at the residence of his son, Coroner Peter P. Acritelli, 186 Lafayette St.

BENEDICT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday, March 5, 1908, Christianna Grant, widow of J. Lawrence Benedict, aged 82 years and 10 months. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 431 Morris Av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOWMAN.—In Flushing, N. Y., on Thursday, March 5, 1908, Henry A. Bowman, in the 71st year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Flushing, N. Y., on Sunday, March 8, at 2 P. M.

BURTCHAELL.—In Plainfield, N. J., Friday, March 6, 1908, Dorcas Burtchaell, aged 77 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 143 Grove St., North Plainfield, N. J., Monday, March 9, at 12:15 P. M. Interment at Newark, N. J.

CHAMBERS.—Friday, March 6, 1908, Kate, widow of George Chambers. Funeral Monday at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 761 Macon St., Brooklyn; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam Av., near Ralph, where a high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLUNE.—On Thursday, March 5, 1908, at her home, 2,087 Bathgate Av., southwest corner of 180th St., Bronx, New York City, Della, beloved wife of John Clune and mother of Patrick Henry Clune and Mrs. James C. Harkins. Funeral Monday, March 9, 10:30 A. M., St. Joseph's Church, Bathgate and Tremont Avs.

COCHRAN.—At St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, March 5, 1908, Madge Taylor, beloved wife of James Cochran, in the 25th year of her age. Services at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 8th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CIANI.—On Thursday, March 5, 1908, at his residence, Perth Amboy, N. J., Victor A. Ciani of Florence, Italy, beloved husband of Margaret Chapman Ciani. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, at 3:30 P. M. on Sunday, March 8.

HALL.—On Wednesday, March 4, 1908, Charlta M., beloved wife of Ernest Hall. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,087 Boston Road, corner of 166th St., on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

KENNEDY.—Suddenly, at New Brunswick, N. J., March 6, Martha Kennedy. Funeral notice hereafter.

BOY SWIMMER GAVE HANDY CLOSE RACE

Kennedy Only Three Yards Behind Western Champion in Effort at Record.

ANGLERS SET NEW MARKS

Fly Casting Contests Surpassed World's Best Cast in the Madison Square Garden Sportsman's Show.

The aquatic sports and competitions made up practically all of the programme at the Sportsman's Show last night, and in spite of the wretched weather drew about the largest attendance of the exhibition.

Henry J. Handy of the Illinois Athletic Club, champion of the West, made a new effort to break the world records in the 100 and 150 yard back-stroke style in swimming. He, however, did not make his turns as fast as on his previous appearances and failed to lower the records by a very small margin. His time for the 100 yards was 1:22, while for the full distance it was 2:01 1-5. He had as his opponent in the race J. J. Kennedy of the New York Normal School, who gave the Western swimmer a hard tilt for the honors. At the end Kennedy was but three yards behind Handy.

The relay race between the first and second teams of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association and the Bath Beach Swimming Club was captured by the swimmers of the Young Men's Christian Association after a nip and tuck struggle against the first team of the Bath Beach organization. In the dual meet between the West Siders and the Bath Beach Swimming Club the former again triumphed, with 23 points to their credit, against their opponent's 13 points.

The Bath Beach Swimming Club won from the water polo team of the College of the City of New York after a very close contest by the score of 1 goal to 0.

R. C. Leonard of Central Valley, the best all-round fly-caster in the world, broke his third record at the show in the evening, when he cast 177 feet in the event for single-handed bait casting for distance, half-ounce weight. His mark is seven feet better than the old record. In a special event with steel rods, C. Stepath won for the longest cast, with 156 feet 6 inches. This morning the guides of the various camps, who are clever at casting, will compete in a special event for gold, silver, and bronze medals.

The shoot-off for the schoolboy championship of the United States will take place on the ranges in Madison Square Garden this morning, and hundreds of the admirers of the twenty schoolboys who are tied for the honors and a letter from President Roosevelt will be on hand to cheer for their favorites. Gov. Hughes will send a letter to the school team capturing the military school championship.

The summaries:

WATER POLO.

Bath Beach, 1.	Position.	West Side, 0.
James	Goal	Schulze
Currier	Left half	Mardfin
Brown	Right half	Baum
Boyle	Centre	Kohn
Kelley	Right forward	Larkin
J. White	Left forward	Voss

Goal—Boyle. Referee—J. B. Handley, N. Y. A. C. Goal umpires—Joe Ruddy and Stanley White. Time of halves—Five minutes.

Summary of water sports:

60-Yard Swim.—Won by Davis, West Side Y. M. C. A.; J. White, Bath Beach S. C., second; Ferber, Bath Beach S. C., third. Time—0:42 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Mantell, West Side Y. M. C. A.; Friedlander, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; Kelley, Bath Beach S. C., third. Time—1:05 2-5.

160-Yard Relay Race.—Won by West Side Y. M. C. A. first team, composed of Friedlander, Eyiers, Tifft, and Mantell; Bath Beach S. C. first team, composed of Helm, Kelley, McCloskey, and Mulvey, second; Bath Beach S. C. second team, third. Time—0:36 2-5.

150-Yard Back Stroke Swim.—Won by H. J. Handy, Illinois A. C.; J. J. Kennedy, N. Y. N. S., second. Time—2:10 1-5.

G. B. SHAW LOSES ON APPEAL.

Ordered to Particularize in a Claim for Copyright Damages.

George Bernard Shaw, the author and playwright, who is suing Herbert Stone and Melville E. Stone, Jr., the publishing firm of Herbert Stone & Co., and Duffield & Co., also publishers, for $58,400 damages, alleged to be due on royalties on several of his books, was ordered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday to furnish a bill of particulars covering his claim. The case was appealed from a decision favorable to Mr. Shaw.

Shaw alleges that Herbert Stone & Co. took out four copyrights in the United States on books written by him, holding the copyrights in trust for him. He claims he revoked the license in 1905 and demanded re-assignment of the copyrights, but that the latter assigned the copyrights on March 8, 1906, to Duffield & Co.

Without admitting the correctness of Shaw's claim, Duffield & Co. assigned the copyrights to him on Dec. 20, 1906. Shaw claims damages at the rate of $200 a day from March 3 to Dec. 20, 1906.

RUSHING ST. PAUL EXTENSION.

Part of Line to be Open This Month, President Earling Says.

President Earling of the St. Paul Road, before returning West yesterday, told of the work being done on the St. Paul's Pacific Coast extension.

He said that about one-half of the line between the Missouri River and the coast had been laid, and at record speed, and that it will be completed by the end of the present working season, excepting the long tunnel through the Bitter Root Mountain, which will require until about April, 1909, for its completion. The line will be 1,372 miles long, and of this it is expected that 635 miles will be in operation this month, with regular schedules for freight and local passenger service.

Mr. Earling said that the money raised in 1906 for the new line would more than see the work through, and that if the declines in wages and material kept up there would be a comfortable surplus.

He said that he could not speak optimistically on business conditions in the Northwest, where trade in all lines is poor and conducted on a hand-to-mouth basis.

NEW YORK WADES IN SLUSH.

Promise of March Sledding Spoiled by a Patient Drizzle.

After Weather Observer Emery had searched his tin cans on the roof of 100 Broadway yesterday for rain enough to announce officially the precipitation his bureau had been led to expect, he declared that to-day there would be sunshine.

Yesterday New Yorkers had a mild temperature ranging from 31 to 37 degrees, but there were drawbacks to its full enjoyment. As soon as the city was well blanketed with snow and all the youngsters had fished out their bobsleds the snow changed to drizzle, then rain, so that the fulfillment of the weather man's prophecy might be attained. Thereupon the snow became slush.

NEW SWIMMING BODY.

Talk of Organization to Control This Branch of Sport.

During the last few days the swimmers who have congregated at Madison Square Garden to participate in the events held in connection with the Sportsman's Show have talked of a swimming association independent but patronized by the Amateur Athletic Union. The idea as it is talked of is not to antagonize the A. A. U., but to affiliate and work with it in advancing the cause of amateur sport, and while the A. A. U. governs many different athletic games, the new body would devote its entire time to the building up of a nation of swimmers. The new organization would have a junior branch, and give women swimmers recognition.

100-MILE RECORD BROKEN AT ORMOND

Bernin Drives Renault Car Over Route in 1 Hour 12 Minutes 56 1-5 Seconds.

TWO OTHER MARKS ALSO GO

Cedrino's Flat Runs Mile in 0:35 and D. B. Brown Lowers Another Mark to 35 3-5, Beating Vanderbilt Record.

ORMOND, Fla., March 6.—Three records were broken on Ormond Beach today, M. G. Bernin, in a 60 horse power French car Renault, covering 100 miles in 1:12:56 1-5, almost three full minutes under the old record of 1:15:56 1-5, established on Ormond Beach in 1906 by Walter Clifford Earp in the English car Napier. The French car to-day performed consistently on every lap, and was splendidly driven throughout.

The other record to fall was that of the mile for middle-weight gasoline cars, Cedrino in the 60 horse power Italian car Fiat covering the distance in 35 seconds. The old record, made by Guy Vaugh in 1906, was 40 3-5 seconds. Bernin made his 100-mile record in a special match race against Ced—'s car, R. B. Stevens driving the latter.

The German car Benz's time for the mile, flying start, was 45 3-5 seconds. The French car Fiat made the mile in 39 1-5 seconds, while the American car Christie, stock chassis 50 horse power, covered it in 42 2-5 seconds.

Immediately after the running of the 100-mile race David Bruce Brown of New York, in a 60 horse power Fiat car, established a new one-mile record for amateur drivers with a mark of 35 3-5 seconds, which easily beats the best previous record of 39 seconds made by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on Jan. 27, 1904, in a 90 horse power Mercedes. Brown is only 18 years of age, and it is said he left school to come here and compete.

100-Mile Match Race.—Won by M. G. Bernin, 60 horse power Renault. Time 1:12:56 1-5. Second, Stevens, in 60 horse power Fiat. Time—1:23:59. Intermediate times: Twenty-four miles—Bernin, 17:42; Stevens, 20:40. Thirty-six miles—Bernin, 26:37; Stevens, 29:38 4-5. Fifty-six miles—Bernin, 41:02; Stevens, 44:02. Sixty-eight miles—Bernin, 49:50; Stevens, 52:34. Eighty-eight miles—Bernin, 64:10; Stevens, 75:02. Finish—Bernin, 72:56 1-5; Stevens, 87:56 1-5.

Mile Event, Rolling Start—Won by Cedrino, 60 horse power Fiat. Time—0:46 1-5. Second, Bernin, 60 horse power Renault. Time not announced. Mile record trials—Cedrino 0:35; Bernin, 0:36 1-5; Parker, in German car, stock chassis, 0:45 3-5; Kelsey, in American car, stock chassis, 0:42 4-5.

1ST NATIONAL SECURITIES CO.

New Brokerage Concern's Name Similar to the First Securities Co.

Attention was drawn yesterday to the incorporation at Albany on Thursday of the First National Securities Company, capitalized at $250,000. Henry T. Rodman, a broker, with offices at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, is one of the three Directors named in the incorporation papers. The similarity between the name of this company and the company formed recently by the First National Bank, the First Securities Company, was regarded yesterday as offering an opportunity of confusion between the two names on the part of customers of the new company.

Mr. Rodman said yesterday that the name of his company had been decided on before any announcement was made of the name of the organization formed by the First National Bank, and that it would be a successor of the firm of Henry T. Rodman & Co.

Officials of the First National Bank did not care to comment on the formation of the Rodman company.

DARRACQ AUTO CO. FAILS.

Creditors Force It Into Bankruptcy—Liabilities Are $100,000.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Darracq Motor Car Company, 1,989 Broadway, by P. J. Rooney, attorney for a number of creditors. It was alleged that the company is insolvent.

The company was incorporated on Jan. 12, 1906, with a capital stock of $100,000, which was reduced to $50,000 on April 6, 1906. G. M. McWilliams was President, C. D. Wilder, Treasurer, and Ben Wood, Secretary.

Frank M. Patterson, attorney for E. Lamberjack & Co., said yesterday that he obtained a judgment against the company a few days ago for $2,088 for tires, and that execution has since been issued to the Sheriff. After the suit had begun the company produced a bill of sale on twelve automobiles to the New Amsterdam National Bank for $1 and other consideration. It is also reported that the company owes the New Amsterdam National Bank $11,000.

Deputy Sheriff Forges made a levy on the office furniture at 1,989 Broadway. He also found six automobiles there which, it is claimed, are those included in the bill of sale to the New Amsterdam National Bank.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Lindsay Russell receiver, with a bond of $50,000. The company has automobiles valued at $75,000, separate parts, and accessories $18,000, and machinery, tools, and fixtures worth several thousand dollars. The liabilities are reported to be $100,000.

O. F. THOMAS CO. BANKRUPT.

Receiver Named for Auto Concern of Which Banker Was President.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the New York Car and Truck Company, manufacturer of car trucks and automobiles and accessories at Kingston, by Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for these creditors: Harry J. Schnell of 100 William Street, this city, $61,500 for loans; Carl Coonley, Port Richmond, S. I., $5,000 loans, and Colby M. Chester, Jr., 85 Liberty Street, $1,708 for merchandise.

The Board of Directors held a special meeting on March 4 and authorized Vice President Daniel G. Bogart to admit inability to pay debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Mr. Schnell holds ten notes of the company for his loans.

Judge Holt appointed Robert Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie receiver; bond, $40,000.

It is stated that the assets are about $75,000. The company has eight or ten automobiles partly finished, all of which have been sold at good prices when completed. Two cars partially completed have been sold and entered in the Briarcliff races for April 24. Judge Holt authorized the receiver to continue business twenty days.

The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey May 5, 1906, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. It succeeded to the business of the Peckham Manufacturing Company, which was put into bankruptcy on Jan. 15, 1906.

Orlando F. Thomas of this city, whose affairs have been before the public recently in connection with the Mercantile National Bank and other institutions, was President of the New York Car and Truck Company.

STEEL FOUNDRIES PLAN AGAIN

Stockholders to Meet March 14 to Consider Its Adoption.

Stockholders of the American Steel Foundries Company have received circulars from the committee which recently formulated a plan for the retirement of the outstanding preferred and common stocks, calling their attention again to the terms of the plan which contemplates an issue of $17,184,000 of new stock for the old shares.

By the terms of the plan, $77 par value of new stock, $20 par value of debenture bonds, and $3 in cash are offered in exchange for each share of old preferred stock. The holders of the old common stock are to receive $25 par value of the proposed new issue.

A meeting of stockholders to pass upon the plan has been called for March 14. Deposits of stock may be made with the Guaranty Trust Company.

WESTERN MARYLAND PLANS.

Application Will Be Made for Interest on First Mortgage.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—No changes are anticipated in the operation of the Western Maryland Railroad, which was last night placed in the hands of B. F. Bush, President of the road, as receiver. While it has been known to "insiders" that the corporation was running behind financially, the receivership came sooner than most of those familiar with the company anticipated.

Persons who had furnished materials were pressing for the payment of about $800,000. The outstanding loans maturing April 1, amounting to $3,776,750, were mostly held abroad, the Deutsche Bank of Germany being the principal creditor. Part of these loans were due a year ago, but were extended at that time. Until yesterday there was hope of a further extension, but the creditors proved inflexible.

Application is to be made to the United States Circuit Court in Maryland for permission for the Western Maryland to pay the semi-annual interest on its first mortgage bonds, which falls due on April 1. This was announced yesterday along with the formation of a protective committee for the second mortgage bondholders consisting of Alvin W. Kreck, Myron T. Herrick, Henry S. Redmond, George P. Butler, and Winslow S. Pierce. The application will be made with the full approval of the committee representing the second mortgage bonds.

The reports of the road show that it has earned the interest on both the first and second mortgage bonds.

HARRIMAN EARNINGS FALL.

Both Union and Southern Pacific Roads Report Heavy Reductions.

The Harriman Pacifics reported yesterday heavy decreases in both gross and net earnings for January. The Southern Pacific lost $1,465,056 in gross and $1,480,473 in net. The Union Pacific lost $765,057 gross and $955,201 net.

A report that the Southern Pacific was to build a tunnel in California, to cost $11,000,000, was discredited in Wall Street.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Trimmed Fur Hats Are Held Dutiable as Silk Wearing Apparel.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers that women's hats, the bodies of which are composed of fur, and which are trimmed with silk, artificial flowers, &c., silk being component material of chief value, are properly dutiable under the silk schedule of the tariff at the rate of 60 per cent. ad volorem.

The Judkins & McCormick Company and others of New York contended that the goods are dutiable under the provisions of Paragraph 432 of the Dingley tariff, which imposes various rates of duty, dependent upon the value of the article, upon "hats, trimmed or untrimmed, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals."

General Appraiser Howell, who writes the decision for the board, says in part:

Although the importers, by their counsel, have omitted in the record that the hats in question are, in their completed condition, composed in chief value of silk, they contend, nevertheless, that they are dutiable as trimmed hats composed wholly or in chief value of fur. The theory upon which this claim is made is that the trimming should be ignored in determining the classification of the hats, because it has been held that trimmed straw hats are dutiable under the specific provision therefore in Paragraph 409 of the Tariff act, irrespective of the value of the trimming as compared with the value of the hats without the trimming.

In view of all the facts General Appraisor Howell is constrained to affirm the classification of silk-wearing apparel as returned by the Collector.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Bargains—Sohmer, Steinway, Weber uprights, 20 uprights, $75 upward. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.

FOR SALE.

'Made by the mile—Sold by the foot'
OFFICE PARTITIONS
OAK of quality. 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 PER FOOT 7 FEET HIGH
Mount & Robertson, Makers,
28 BEAVER ST. Telephone 1937 Broad.

ROLL TOP DESKS Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW
11 FULTON ST.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
L. W. SWEET & CO.
37 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
389 Fulton St., B'klyn.
Call or write, for Ill. Catalogue No. 45.

TAILORING ON CREDIT
Gentlemen's clothing to order $1 weekly. Call, phone or write. Strictly confidential. Fit & material guar'td.
Woodruff Co., 240 B'way.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,
Formerly J. M. Mossman.
55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Typewriters New, Rebuilt, Second-hand, $15 up. Year's guarantee. Rented, $2 up. Repairs, Supplies. Send for catalogue and bargain list.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
114 Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cort.

For Sale—Twenty-five thousand gallons of the finest quality California pure olive oil. A rare opportunity for those bottling under their own brand. Write for prices and samples. Moses Mercantile Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Desks, roll-top; partitions, railings, bookcases, filing cabinets, chairs, tables, telephone booths, fixtures. Finn Bros., 358 Broadway. Bargains in slightly used business furniture, 59-65 Franklin St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 2084 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 181 Broadway.

Big Bargains.—Typewriters, cash registers, time clocks, office furniture, safes, desks. Nathan's, 4 White St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 129 W. 31st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$75. $100. $125.
Good used Pianos, different makes, easy terms. Rents $3 month upwards. Grand Transposing and PLAYER PIANOS. Manufacturers' prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
are built to give long and satisfactory service, have an excellent tone, and are beautifully finished. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Used Steinway and Sohmer uprights at great discount.
35 West 14th St., bet. 5th and 6th Ave.

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS
Steinway, Sohmer, Weber, Gabler, Horace Waters, and several others, at bargain prices. Easy terms. Rentals $3 and up.
WEBER BROS., Factory 520-28 W. 43d St.

STURZ PIANOS
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AV., 134th St., Block East of 3d Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DEBTS COLLECTED
promptly. No charge unless successful. Highest references. STANDARD ADJUSTMENT CO., FLATIRON BLDG., New York. Tel. 5534 Gram.

Wanted—Loan of $30,000 for two years for investment in a live, active money-making, old-established business outside of New York; security furnished for three times amount of loan. Address Financial, Box 10 Times, Times Square.

For Sale—Established school of stenography, with all fixtures; location excellent, and splendid possibilities for further growth. Full particulars P. O. Box 484, Patchogue, L. I.

Any one seeking investment, no risk whatsoever, positively big returns; clean, straightforward real estate proposition. Albert Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Contracting painter desires to secure contracts with landlords to paint and plaster houses on yearly basis. Address Seligson, 157 2d St.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages
Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway.
Harlem Branch, 343-345 Lenox Ave.
Brooklyn Branch, 73 Court Street.
Newark Branch, Scheuer Building.
Branches in over 250 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer their lessons from one city to another without additional cost
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS AT SCHOOL OR RESIDENCE; DAY AND EVENINGS.
BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS.
Pupils Hear and Speak the New Language Exclusively from the First Lesson.
TRIAL LESSON FREE.
French Conversation Circle, Wednesday, 8 P. M.
German " " 8 "
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Will buy carrousel, with lease, on Surf Av., Coney Island. J. Liebold, 323 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EVORY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the above-named Evory Manufacturing Company, bankrupt, will receive sealed bids for the complete stock of the said Evory Manufacturing Company, consisting of plumbers' supplies, viz.: Brass and nickled fittings, bath tubs, closets, tanks, &c., at his office, Room 515, No. 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to twelve o'clock noon on the 14th day of March, 1908, at which time and place the said bids will be opened. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The bids must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The inventory may be seen and the property inspected upon application to the receiver, at his office, between the hours of 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1908.

EDWIN B. ROOT, Receiver.

Office Room 515, No. 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
JOHN W. INGRAM, Attorney for Receiver.

Some of the Features to be Published in The Sunday Times

Follow the Great Automobile Race

There has never been a contest of any sort in this country more gripping in its interest than the struggle of the five automobiles which are working their way westward on the first long leg of their attempt to reach Paris. Day by day The Times is publishing the details of the great race, and the evidences of sustained interest in the cars are unmistakable. In The Sunday Times there will be full reports from all the parties, dispatches which will keep the many thousands who are following the race in complete touch with all its developments.

The Governor and the Gamblers

"It is too good a fight to lose." Thus speaks Governor Hughes of his war on race track gambling. Albany has seldom witnessed a warmer legislative fight than the present contest between the Governor and the gamblers. It is a struggle of unusual interest and importance. How the battle is being fought on both sides and the prospects for the outcome will be set forth in an article in The Sunday Times.

The Awakening of the Philippines

Thomas F. Millard, who is investigating conditions in the East for The New York Times, will contribute another of his illuminating articles on the Philippines to The Sunday Times to-morrow. Mr. Millard's articles are of high value. They are throwing a strong and much needed light on conditions in this country's island possessions in the East. To-morrow's article will tell of Americans who are doing things in the Philippines and what they are doing.

New Light on Alleged Spiritualism

Spiritualism has fascinated and challenged for centuries. For a long time there has existed in this State a noteworthy community, whose object has been the study of its possibilities. Recently, however, this community and what has been going on within it have been rigorously examined. And some surprising things have been found. An article in The Sunday Times, of most unusual interest, will lift the curtain—several curtains in fact. What has been going on at Lily Dale will be well described by a man thoroughly fitted to do so.

Peary Tells of the Far North

On his last undertaking, Commander Peary got within two hundred miles of the North Pole—nearer than any other man ever got. The American Explorer is soon to go North again. In The Sunday Times to-morrow he will describe his plans and will, in addition, discuss most interestingly the general question of polar exploration, antarctic as well as arctic.

THE PICTORIAL SECTION

The Pictorial Section of The Sunday Times will carry even more than its usual degree of entertainment to-morrow. There will be striking photographs, perfectly reproduced, of the society women who recently achieved great success in novel tableaux vivants, a series of interesting pictures illustrating the opening of the Tunnels from New York City to New Jersey, photographs of the New York to Paris automobilists fighting their way across the country through the snow, three very attractive paintings by French artists to which a page will be given, and a page of unusual photographs, recently taken, among the peaks and highlands of the Alps. Then there will be a page devoted to actresses who are just now prominent in the affairs of the New York stage, while another page will be given over to the portraits of women who lead in the social world, on both sides of the Atlantic. Altogether to-morrow's Pictorial Section will be found to be of uncommon interest.

Who Won The Times Prizes

The Times's contests in missing answers and limericks provoked an unusually heavy volume of responses this week, and thousands of bright communications were received. The winners in the two contests will be announced in The Sunday Times to-morrow, and there will also be given the details of inviting contests for the coming week.

Trying to Make Taft President

A man who has undertaken a big task is always of interest. Frank H. Hitchcock is working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day with the object of accomplishing Mr. Taft's arrival at the White House. He is not the campaign manager; Mr. Taft is that himself, be it understood. Mr. Hitchcock bears the more modest title, "Adviser." He is an exceptional young man. A capital article in The Sunday Times will tell all about him, what he has set himself to do, and how he has gone about the doing of it.

To Exterminate a Race

The Yaqui Indians, cousins to the ancient Aztecs, have long been one of the most picturesque races on this continent. To annihilate this tribe is now Mexico's intention. It is a policy of iron in keeping with the character of the strong man who rules Mexico. In The Sunday Times, Stephen Bonsal will write of this movement and its significance. The Yaquis are worth knowing about, and Mr. Bonsal's story of them is well worth reading.

What Happened to Melancthon Cusack

Readers of The Sunday Times are familiar with the enjoyable results that follow the exercise of Stephen Chalmers's imagination. In The Sunday Times to-morrow Mr. Chalmers will describe how Melancthon Cusack lost his gravity—his specific gravity, it should be mentioned—and what followed as a consequence of that loss. It is one of the wildest flights of fancy that Mr. Chalmers has ever produced and is uncommonly amusing.

The Lost Ground of the Church

"There has been an everdeepening estrangement between the Church and large classes of our population. Philosophy and science have shaken religious faith." Thus speaks one of New York City's leading clergymen. It is an old problem—this loss of ground by the churches—but it is being taken up anew. Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Jefferson, and others will discuss present conditions and prospects in an article in The Sunday Times, an article that will be full of interesting views and information. The article will be accompanied by Census Bureau diagrams illustrating the decline of church membership in this city.

Orders for The Sunday Times Should Always Be Placed With Newsdealers Early

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following were the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

166—B. F. Asbell vs. State of Kansas.—Submitted.

167—In re James B. Wood et al.—Submitted.

155—McCabe and Steen Construction Company vs. William N. Wilson.—Argument continued.

156—J. G. Bogard vs. F. H. Sweet.—Submitted.

157—Wolfe Londoner et al. vs. City and County of Denver.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Monday, March 9: 157, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 169, 170, 17, 171, 172.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

The People, &c., respondent, vs. the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, with separate bills of costs to each defendant or defendants separately appearing, and with leave to plaintiff to amend or apply for the severance of the actions as stated in opinion. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. Settle order on notice.

Marion Davidson, an infant, respondent, vs. New York City Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $12,000, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Henry Huber Company, appellant, vs. New England Realty Company and another, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John A. Morris, appellant, vs. Louis Bernstein, respondent.—Judgment modified by striking therefrom the words "upon the merits," and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

David Jaffe and another, appellants, vs. Abraham Levy, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Frances Moore, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Richard Webber, respondent, vs. Nathan A. Eisler, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Appeal from decision dismissed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Gottfried Schneider, appellant, vs. Anna M. Schneider, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, on Schneider vs. Schneider, decided Nov. 20, 1907. Order filed.

Pease Piano Company, appellant, vs. Hiram Earles, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Kenyon Paper Company, appellant, vs. Nederlandsche Lloyd and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion in the court below. Order filed.

Alban W. Purcell, respondent, vs. City of New York, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Eugene Hopper, appellant, vs. Panama Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rosie Steckler as administratrix, appellant, vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mexico Onyx Quarry Company, respondent, vs. David J. Kelly, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William B. Bottome, appellant, vs. James H. Neely and another, respondents.—Determination affirmed, with costs, and judgment absolute ordered against plaintiff on his stipulation. Opinions by Houghton and Scott, JJ. (Scott and Laughlin, JJ. dissenting in part.) Order filed.

Matthew M. Goggin et al., respondents-appellants, vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al., appellants-respondents.—On defendant's appeal, judgment affirmed; on plaintiff's appeal, judgment reversed, new trial ordered with one bill of costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinions by Scott and Houghton, JJ. (Houghton and Laughlin, JJ. dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

City of New York, appellant, vs. New York City Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion in the court below. Order filed.

City of New York, appellant, vs. New York City Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

City of New York, appellant, vs. New York City Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

National Gum and Mica Company and another, appellants, vs. Century Paint and Wall Paper Company et al., respondents.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, with leave to defendants to answer, and to plaintiff to withdraw demurrers to the extent and on the terms stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Nora M. Egan, respondent, vs. Theodore J. Chabot, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin and Houghton, JJ. (Houghton, J., and Patterson, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Michael Romer, appellant, vs. Standard Plunger Elevator Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Willard E. Allen, appellant, vs. Jacob Fromme, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Victor Levi and another, respondents, vs. Justine G. Scheel and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to all parties separately appearing, payable out of the estate. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

John P. Kane Company, respondent, vs. John L. Murray, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner, respondent, vs. Samuel V. Hoffman et al., appellants.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Gustav H. Minche, respondent, vs. Bankers Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by McLaughlin and Houghton, JJ. (Houghton, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frank McGarry, plaintiff, vs. James McMahon, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, without costs. Opinion by Houghton, J.

Charles F. McKenna, appellant, vs. B. Sherwood Dunn et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Mary Urbach, respondent, vs. John L. Pye, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Hugh H. Mawhinney, respondent, vs. Bankers Trust Company and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Houghton, J. Order filed.

Gustave A. Helm, appellant, vs. Thomas A. Ennis and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

City of New York, respondent, vs. M. Wineburgh Advertising Company, appellant.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Henry Miller, respondent, vs. Robert C. Fisher and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $10,000; in which event, judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice. Scott, J., dissenting and voting for reversal.

Ernest M. Burrow, appellant, vs. Theodore Marceau, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Frederick L. Wells, an infant, appellant, vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Edward Lynch, respondent, vs. Elektron Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Nathan Katzberg, respondent, vs. New York City Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

David Hordern, respondent, vs. The Salvation Army, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Portland Company, appellant, vs. Charles W. Hall and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on memorandum handed down on motion for rearguments. Order filed.

George B. Shaw, respondent, vs. Duffield & Co. et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Martha Maier, respondent, vs. Consolidated Gas Company, appellant; Louis Kapelsohn vs. same, Abraham Bobier vs. same, Louis Lipnitz vs. same, John Moriarty vs. same, and Charles Joffe vs. same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions denied, with $10 costs in each case. No opinion. Orders filed.

Samuel Karp et al., appellants, vs. Frederick F. Brewster et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

City of New York, appellant, vs. James M. Goss et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Samuel Exl, respondent, vs. Amos Gordon, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Bertha Exl, respondent, vs. Amos Gordon, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

William Loschen, appellant, vs. Willie Hager, sued, &c., respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of John Gardner and another.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Charles W. Mayer, respondent, vs. Commonwealth Trust Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

John C. L. Hamilton, respondent, vs. William P. Hamilton et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Hartog & Beinhauer Candy Company, appellant, vs. Richmond Cedar Works, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Clarke and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of North American Mercantile Agency.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $50 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Richard Delafield et al. appellants, vs. J. K. Armsby Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

John G. Carruth, appellant, vs. Isaac A. Rosenthal et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

John Stapleton, appellant, vs. Mazie N. La Shelle, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, filed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

John C. Calhoun, appellant, vs. Commonwealth Trust Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Scott, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

John C. Calhoun, appellant, vs. Commonwealth Trust Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John C. Calhoun, appellant, vs. Commonwealth Trust Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., appellant, vs. George B. McClellan and another, respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, without costs. Order to be entered as therein indicated. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Van Norden Trust Company vs. Edward F. Murphy, as executor.—Motion denied, without costs. Settle order on notice.

Philip Gessendorfer, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. Order filed.

Calendars for Saturday, March 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Annie Mooney.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Finelite, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Sundel Hyman vs. Philip Rosenberg et al—Sampson H. Weinhandler.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Joseph Guzy vs. John Rumore—Rufus B. Cowing. Isabel A. Lee vs. Elmore N. Leary—Joseph C. Barth.

CITY COURT—Finelite, J.—William D. Hatch vs. Otto Koref—William A. Cramer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dowling, J.—Jupiter vs. Billusky—Gustavus A. Rogers.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Robinson vs. New York, Boston & Westchester Railroad—Charles F. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Nowack vs. Nowack—Roscoe A. Pryor.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Kilgallen vs. McCarthy—Arthur D. Truax.

Gogerty, M., gdn.—P. Schafer, costs, $23.
Greenfield, L.—I. Kaplan, $179.
Halpin, Hannah—E. D. Depew et al., $43.
Heins, H.—Annie Voege et al., $39.
Haber, M.—M. Levitt, $424.
Hahn, Henrietta—Katie Franz, $1,085.
Hirshfeld, M.—F. Fasano et al., $157.
Hassett, J. J.—J. A. Becker, $61.
Iseur, M.—E. Sniffin, $149.
Jones, L. I.—Rachel Meyer et al., $74.
Kramer, P.—H. B. Claflin Co., $157.
Kassner, M.—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., $112.
Levine, S.—Hebrew Gemilath Chassodim Association, $112.
Lyons, R. T.—H. V. Swalin, $775.
Levy, Samuel and Elias—R. Schneider, $306.
Lebovitz, J.—N Y City Ry Co., costs, $107.
Lewis, W. B.—L. C. Weir, costs, $98.
Lipset, M.—Charlotte E. Powers, costs, $59.
Lagonigro, Francesco—F. A. Fichter, $131.
Lyons, Mary J. and James J.—S. Wohlstadter, $79.
Mayer, C. W.—C. W. Hartridge, $35,132.
Menchen, J.—Dodge Mfg Co., $227.
Manahan, A. J.—American Can Co., $152.
Mayerson, D. M.—S. J. Weil, costs, $7.
McHale, J.—N Y City Ry Co., costs, $107.
McDonald, F.—Int R T Co., costs, $107.
Mariani, H. and O.—P. Gargiulo, $175.
Matthews, W. D., trustee—L. C. Weir, costs, $98.
Murphy, J. L.—A. Allan et al., $77.
Miller, E.—Harry Blatt, $179.
Muller, Peter—Harry Burstein, $15.
Merritt, J. H. and Margaret P.—W. H. Henneberger et al., $190.
McElligott, Margaret, administratrix—H. W. Miller, costs, $108.
Same—Browning, King & Co., costs, $107.
Nudelman, F. L.—G. F. Moore, Inc., $42.
Oughieltree, M. V. B.—J. Kessler, $35.
Orr, C. G.—Halstead & Co., $140.
Pratt, G. D.—G. Gentilcuore, Jr., $187.
Portman, I.—W. S. Lilfander, $87.
Perrin, C. L.—E. G. Faun Newman, $874.
Post, R.—L. W. Goetschius & Co., $30.
Richards, J. S., Trustee—L. C. Weir, costs, $98.
Rosenberg, W.—Hebrew Gemilath Chassodim Association, $112.
Rapp, D., (not summoned)—H. Sniffen, $149.
Rosentaub, H.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., $127.
Reilly, W. D.—P. J. Devine, $162.
Regenbogen, V.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., $218.
Ritchey, D. B.—Hamilton Bank of N. Y. City, $1,270.
Richman, H.—I. Kaplan, $179.
Stein, L. and M.—R. T. Pierce, $684.
Soloschin, R.—S. Jennie Sorg et al., $28.
Supp, H.—G. N. Vincent, $68.
Sullivan, J. E.—A. J. Davis et al., $525.
Sachs, J. J.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $107
Smith, E. D.—E. N. Crosby, $765.
Smith, W.—E. E. Britton, costs, $70.
Studwell, F. B.—Bush Co., Ltd., costs, $110.
Stadler, C.—S. Grossman, $112.
Schroeder, H.—L. W. Goetschius & Co., $80.
Springer, C.—E. Regensburg & Sons, $99.
Slater, M. J.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $107.
Taylor, J. L.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., $90.
Velardi, G.—I. N. Vaughan et al., $112.
Vischer, A.—A. F. Hill et al., $827.
Wagner, E.—C. F. Fischer Lumber Co., $311.
Wegler, N.—Wilbur-Campbell-Stephens Co., $317.
Ward, Charles M., Francis E., William F., (not summoned,) and Henry M.—Same, $331.
Weinstein, I.—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., $53.
White, C. H.—G. D. Boschen et al., $250.
Woods, H. T.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., $43.
Weinfeld, H. J.—Rachel Jacoby et al., $130.
Wallace, D.—Manhattan Collecting Co., $251.
Virginia Etna Lithia Springs Co.—B. R. Gornto, $408.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—H. Laks, $100.
Robert H. Reid Co.—Milford Granite Co., $2,685.
S. & R. Construction Co.—National Mantel and Looking Glass Co., $150.
The Rustic Construction Co.—Port Chester Lumber Co., $93.
Forty-second, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—George Carr, $1,639.
New York City Ry.—J. Congorto, $100.
New York Transportation Co.—Delia A. Canfield, $1,652.
W. K. Niver Coal Co.—S. Finck, $316.
New York City Ry. Co.—H. Albert, $399.
Federal Light, Heat, and Power Co.—Hazard Mfg. Co., $280.
Empire State Garage—J. L. Quimby, $176.
The W. H. Rowe Son & Co.—D. S. Williams, $46.
Standard Ice Cream Co.—Alleman Gas Engine and Machine Co., $59.
National Bank of North America—C. J. Bulkeley, $1,458.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—W. Simmons, $300.
South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co., Ltd.—W. A. Tate, costs, $169.
Bulner Lumber Co.—Same, costs, $169.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Apelli, A., and G. Longobardi—People, &c., Dec. 5, 1907, (vacated,) $500.
Adel, J.—F. Kopf, Jan. 24, 1908, $481.
Abelson, F.—A. Rosenberg, March 29, 1894, $393.
Blimline, H. J.—J. Stiefel, March 3, 1908, $162.
Bluestein, F.—and L. O'Connor—People, &c., Oct. 16, 1907, (vacated,) $1,000.
Kanner, S. H.—S. L. Harris, Jan. 21, 1908, $29.
Latham, E. B.—Bank of Nicksville, Feb. 6, 1908, $641.
Morton, D.—E. Morton, Feb. 21, 1908, $115.
Monday, G. and Lena—A. Finkelstein, Feb. 17, 1908, $27.
Nasmyth, C. J.—N. Y. Tel. Co., Aug. 8, 1903, $2.
Same—Same, March 8, 1903, $39.
Oehl, F.—M. N. Clement, Feb. 21, 1908, $34.
Rohde, Theresa M.—Hudson Realty Co., March 2, 1908, $888.
Thorn, C. R.—E. Sniffin, Jan. 28, 1900, $707.
Crown Iron Works—Hudson Structural Steel Co., Feb. 17, 1908, $194.
C. E. Sherin Co.—American Newspaper Pub. Assn., Feb 8, 1908, $194.
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.—O. H. Cripps, April 11, 1907, $2,155.
National Jeleluse Co.—C. E. Sholes Co., Feb. 21, 1908, $184.
Brooklyn Ice Skating Co.—J. B. Ireland, and J. De Courcey Ireland—C. W. Behn, Dec. 5, 1907, $136.
Mulligan, Agnes K.—Murphy and W. G.—C. H. Barson et al., Oct. 30, 1906, (reversed,) $5,328.
Rutland Florence Marble Co.—Maxwell & Dempsey, Feb. 7, 1907, $541.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAUNT, THOMAS.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRIETTA MADELINE GAUNT, Edith Archer Platt, Amy McDonnell, Thomas Gaunt McDonnell, John Edward McDonnell, Jr., and Amy Geneva McDonnell, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1908, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Hamilin, as executor of the will of THOMAS GAUNT, deceased, and his resignation as Testamentary Trustee under said will, and his discharge as said Testamentary Trustee under said will as prayed for in the petition herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to so do a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

VAN VOLKENBURGH, ANN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN S. VAN VOLKENBURGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 299 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1908.

EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH,
Executors.

NILES & JOHNSON, No. 11 Wall Street, New York City; HORNBLOWER, MILLER & POTTER, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, Attorneys for Executors.

FARLEE, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. FARLEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1907. WM. S. OPDYKE, Executor. OPDYKE, LADY & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executor, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of March 6 to 20, 1908, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 173D STREET—SEWER, between Southern Boulevard and Hoe Avenue; and HOE AVENUE—SEWER, between East 172d and 173d Streets.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 and 12. MORRIS AVENUE—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSS WALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES, AND PLACING FENCES, from St. James Park to Jerome Avenue, at Parkview Terrace.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.

City of New York, March 5, 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, New York. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1908.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials required for extending and altering the 5th elevator in the westerly wing of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Borough of Brooklyn, the City of New York.

No. 2. For furnishing all the labor and materials required for laying new flooring and base throughout Cumberland Street Hospital, Borough of Brooklyn, the City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

Dated March 2, 1908.

Arrival of Buyers

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. T. Giles, house furnishing goods; William Smith, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, clothing; 31 Union Square.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; Miss L. A. Miller, millinery; Everett House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, domestics; 320 Church Street; The Breslin.

Simon Notion Company, Joplin, Mo.; L. B. Cook, notions; Hotel Westminster.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, gloves; 115 Worth Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Nelson, corsets; 821 Broadway.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; P. Vandewerker, clothing; 65 Bleecker Street; The Hermitage.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, millinery and ribbons; 320 Church Street.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; P. J. McDonald, art goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Tanner, M. W., Company, Saginaw, Mich.; G. W. Bixby, cloaks and suits; L. W. Bixby, domestics; Hotel Navarre.

Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Knowlton, dress goods; G. E. Moore, silks; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.

Taylor, G. R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; A. L. Meyer, infants' wear, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Grand.

Hubbard Store Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. Shaw, general merchandise; Hotel Grand.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. N. White, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; The Breslin.

Jannard Jewelry Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Washington Jannard, jewelry; Prince George Hotel.

Ditch, I., Bay City, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mandaut, J. F., New Berne, N. C., shoes and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roberts, Mrs. Carrie E., Zanesville, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Putnam & Bridgeman, Ottumwa, Iowa; F. F. Bridgeman, 5 and 10 cent stores; Park Avenue Hotel.

Walbridge & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. S. Kealer, department store; The Breslin.

Chapin, L. O., Bristol, Vt.; ladies' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. E. Sheehan, china, &c.; The Breslin.

Farmers' Co-operative Association, Calumet, Mo.; E. T. Dunne, general department store; Hotel Cadillac.

Walter, L. N., Chicago, Ill.; books; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colburn, F. E., & Co., Medina, N. Y.; Frank G. Colburn, shoes; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; Nettie A. Parkison, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Mulligan, D. C., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mulligan, K., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henry, Louis & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Louis, handkerchiefs, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Ratner, D., Cleveland, Okla.; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Jeffers & Kennedy, Detroit, Mich.; L. Kennedy, dressmaking; Hotel Victoria.

Sadberg, E., Detroit, Mich.; dressmaking; Hotel Victoria.

Grand Rapids Stationery Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. J. Haan, stationery; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohn, A. B., Cane, Penn.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

The G. M. McKelvey Company, Youngstown, Ohio; John Shon, department store; New Grand Hotel.

Keith & O'Brien, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. A. Panloo, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

Lester, Nussbaum & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Nussbaum, tailors and dressmakers' supplies; Herald Square Hotel.

Mulligan, Annie E., Cleveland, Ohio; gowns; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. C. Ellsworth Company, South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. R. Robertson, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Barnes, J. L., Sumner, Ill.; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Towne, Miss I. B., Lansing, Mich.; dressmaking; Martha Washington Hotel.

Haberkorn, Miss Anna, Detroit, Mich.; modiste; Martha Washington Hotel.

Kellogg, Miss M., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Mrs. L. M. Sheridan, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. W. F. Peters, dry goods; Hotel Empire.

McNaughton, W. H., Munsey, Ind.; Henry W. Klute, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Martin, P. E., Albany, N. Y.; household goods; Hotel Westminster.

The A. A. Dowd Dry Goods Company, Mount Vernon, Ohio; A. A. Dowd, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Elite Millinery, Gloversville, N. Y.; L. B. Milligan, millinery; B. Brown, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Sellers & Good, Ashland, Ohio; C. L. Sellers, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Victoria.

Bamberger-Stern Company, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Meyers, trimmings; Hotel Victoria.

Nusbaum, Lee B., Richmond, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Flanders.

Turner, William H., Kokomo, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Flanders.

Ives, J. T., & Sons Company, Delphi, Ind.; Myron Ives, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.

Phal, E. F., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. F. Phal, toys; Grand Union Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. W. Erther, dry goods; New Grand Hotel.

Stiefel, J., Sons, Angola, Ind.; Joseph Epstein, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.

Grunder, Maude C., Lowville, N. Y.; dressmaker; Holland House.

Peck, Mrs. R. C., Auburn, N. Y.; millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Pierce, Miss Eva, Auburn, N. Y.; millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Frank, William, Company, Paris, Texas; John Hackel, dry goods and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

De Hony, Mary, St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Seville.

Rosenfeld, Joseph, & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Joseph Rosenfeld, ladies' garments; Hotel Latham.

Schryver, G. L., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Victor J. Sanner, dry goods and rugs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Flower-Barnett Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Mo.; W. H. Barnett, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schafer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Kruger, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Conrad, O. J., Indianapolis, Ind.; cloaks; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Hutchinson, E. V., Minneapolis, Minn.; dry goods; Hotel Seville.

Winter, R. H., Minneapolis, Minn.; jewelry; Prince George Hotel.

Mahaney, M. E., Auburn, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Westminster.

Heaney, J. & J., Frankfort, Ky.; Frank Heaney, dry goods; New Grand Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss L. Thedd, dressmaking; Prince George Hotel.

Ziegler, Charles W., Attica, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Hitt & Fuller, Urbana, Ohio; G. W. Hitt, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Schumaker Brothers, Holly Springs, Miss.; E. Cannon, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lanners, Fred H., Oil City, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Kauffman, Strauss & Co., Lexington, Ky. Julia Welsh, dry goods; Miss M. Brennen, dry goods; Hotel Seville.

Bissell, E. W., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. W. Bissell, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Stein, Albert, Chicago, Ill.; hats; Herald Square Hotel.

Werner & Werner, St. Louis, Mo.; Benjamin Werner, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Steven, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mae Kelly, laces; Hotel Navarre.

Mitchell Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Odar, notions, furnishing goods, and ladies' wear; 51 Leonard Street; The Breslin.

Meyer, Wise & Kaichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. H. Kaichen, linens, laces, and ribbons; 310 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Trautman, millinery; Gilsey House.

Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. H. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Toxlow, L. J. Company, Dayton, Ohio; I. J. Statter, cloaks, suits and boys' clothing; 817 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Peck, rugs; 458 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Carter & Cooley, Springfield, Mass.; C. B. Cooley, notions, laces, and trimmings; Hoffman House.

Rabinowitz, I., Johnstown, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

White, Z. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. J. Scott, corsets and muslin underwear and house furnishing goods; The Breslin.

G. SIDENBERG & CO.
477 AND 479 BROADWAY.
Laces, Nets, White Goods, Neckwear, Shirt Waists.

GARTNER, SONS & CO.
478-482 BROADWAY, RIBBONS.

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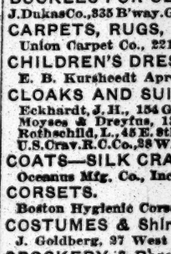

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Guide for Buyers

Cards may be inserted here upon order through telephone 1000 Bryant.

ANTIQUE LAMPS.
The Antique Lamp Mfg. Co., 33 W. 125th St.
APRONS.
Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.
ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 46 Park Pl.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIAL, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., 457 Broome St.
AUTO COATS.
Silberman, Scheer & Meyer, formerly M. Silberman & Co., 36-38 W. 20. Also Raincoats.
AWNINGS, TENTS, AND FLAGS.
M. Magee & Son, 147 Fulton St.
Martin, Thomas, 326 Canal St.
BAGS AND BELTS.
Cohn, Louis, & Co., 467 B'way. Hair Orn.
Margolin & Hoppenfeld, moved to 583 B'way
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE.
Charles Zinn & Co., 138 and 140 Grand St.
BEADS.
American Bead Co., 543 Broadway.
BOYS' BLOUSES, WAISTS & SHIRTS
Edman Bros. 105 Franklin St. Est. 1889. Also Wash Suits and Knee

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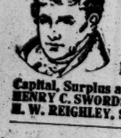

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OF NEW YORK
30 NASSAU ST.
Interest on Deposits.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,200,000
HENRY C. SWORDS, Pres. H. R. CAMMANN, Vice-Pres.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec. C. M. VAN KLEECK, Asst. Sec.

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TRANSACTS ALL TRUST CO. BUSINESS
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
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Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

TO HOLDERS OF
Western Maryland Railroad Co.
GENERAL LIEN AND CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS.

A receiver of the railroad and property of Western Maryland Railroad Company having been appointed in proceedings instituted by the Trustee of the mortgage securing the above-mentioned bonds, the undersigned, at the request of holders of a large number of said bonds, have organized as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders. As their interests will be best conserved by preventing any default under the First Mortgage of the Company, the Committee will co-operate in all measures to preserve the integrity of that Mortgage, including application for payment of interest on the First Mortgage bonds on April first next.

Holders of the General Lien and Convertible bonds are requested to deposit the same with the Equitable Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau Street, New York City, which will issue certificates of deposit therefor under an agreement of deposit, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 10, 1908.

New York, March 6, 1908.

ALVIN W. KRECH,
MYRON T. HERRICK,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
GEO. F. BUTLER,
WINSLOW S. PIERCE,
Committee.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Strong—Call Money Rates, 2@1¾ Per Cent.

THE HARRIMAN EARNINGS

Poor January Showings for Union and Southern Pacific Lines—Banks Gain Cash Heavily.

To ignore unfavorable developments has become a fixed habit with the stock market. Yesterday it was called upon to consider the appointment of a receiver for the Western Maryland, the second Gould property to go into the hands of the courts within ten days, and bad January earnings statements by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and the result was a range of prices at the close of the day slightly above Thursday night's level. The volume of business was again down to midsummer proportions, and the trading had its source almost exclusively in the operations of the professionals. The embarrassment of the Western Maryland is due to causes which are also operative in the case of other weak roads already in receivers' hands, or due to go into them in the event of long continued business contraction, so far as its financial aspect is concerned. The road arranged a substantial amount of temporary financing months ago in the expectation that this year would find money markets in the position to enable it to do permanent financing upon a favorable basis. It has been completely disappointed in this respect, as was almost certain to be the case owing to the unanimity with which this same belief was held by the executives of the country's railroads. The Rock Island's announcement yesterday of the extension of its maturing loans on a basis above 6 per cent. shows how little hope there is for permanent financing for smaller and weaker roads. There is, however, another side to the Western Maryland trouble. It is the owner of coal properties, and for that reason falls under the commodity clause of the Hepburn bill. The operation of its mines after May 1 next would make possible the imposition of enormous fines by the Government, unless arrangements, of doubtful validity, could be made to avert such fines. In every way, therefore, the outlook was so dubious that a receivership seemed preferable. The earnings statement of the Harriman properties created widespread comment. The Southern Pacific in January lost $1,465,000 in gross, while its net was cut down by $1,480,000. The Union Pacific's gross loss was $765,000, and its net loss $955,000. It is only necessary to recall the Pennsylvania's statement of a few days ago for the same month, with a showing of a $2,000,000 loss in gross and $666,000 in net earnings to understand the surprise which followed the publication of these Pacific earnings. The operating officials of the two roads appear to have been entirely unable to cope with the situation, so much so that there is room for wonder as well as surprise. The stocks of the road scored substantial advances.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicate a gain of some $5,000,000 in cash by the local banks. They have suffered no such loss this week to the Government as was the case a week ago, but the $50,000 gain from the Sub-Treasury proves that the entire addition to cash holdings came from the interior. The week's financing of corporation requirements may find reflection in the loan item in to-day's statement sufficient to offset some of this, apparently, heavy gain. A decline in discount rates at Berlin was taken in that city as indicating a nearby reduction in the German Bank rate.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Copper Range Consolidated Co.
Consolidation Coal Co.
Philadelphia Traction Co.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent. Time money loaned at 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for four to six months' indorsed bills receivable and choice single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $169,072,79-; balances, $7,198,105; Subtreasury debit balance, $1,455,089.

Sterling exchange closed weak, with demand quoted at $4.8635@$4.8640; sixty days at $4.8350@$4.8355, and cables at $4.8665@$4.8670.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-32 and 5.17½ less 1-64; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95 1-16 less 1-32@1-64; guilders, 40 3-16 plus 1-64.

Exchange on New York at Boston was quoted at 10@15c discount; at Chicago at 30c premium; at St. Paul, 85c premium; at St. Louis, 70c premium; New Orleans, commercial, 50c discount; bank, 25c discount; San Francisco, 25c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 25 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 47c.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee was quiet yesterday, but ruled steady and closed quiet at a net advance of 5 points. Sales were reported of 11,500 bags.

The market opened steady at an advance of 5 points in response to somewhat smaller Brazilian receipts and steady primary markets, indicating that the Brazilian bank troubles reported Thursday were having no direct influence on the situation. The French market opened ¼ franc lower, but recovered and closed net unchanged, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower, the decline being on only one month. Brazilian markets were unchanged. Receipts at the two ports were 19,000 bags, against 30,000 the previous day, 30,000 last year, and 6,000 two years ago. Jundiahy receipts were 9,000 bags, against 11,000 the previous day, 37,000 last year, and 6,000 two years ago. The French market rally was said to be due to the demand for the better grades of Santos, which are becoming scarce because purchases under the valorization plan were chiefly of these grades, while this coffee is tied up indefinitely.

Spot coffee was steady on the basis of 6 13-16c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

March	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
April	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90	5.80
May	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95	5.85
June	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00	5.90
July			6.00@6.05	5.95
August	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05	5.95
September	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10	6.00
October			6.10@6.15	6.05
November			6.10@6.15	6.05
December	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20	6.10
January			6.20@6.25	6.15
February			6.20@6.25	6.15
			6.25@6.30	6.20

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 287 failures in the United States during the week, as against 311 for the previous week and 172, 177, 190, and 200 for the corresponding weeks of 1907 to 1904. The Middle States had 75, New England 39, Southern 78, Western and Territories 3, Canada had 49, against 35 for the preceding week. About 79 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital, and 9 per cent. had from $20,000 to $50,000 capital.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, March 6, 1908.

Total sales March 6, 1908. 282,033
From Jan. 1, 1908. 28,115,173
Corresponding date last year. 49,944,589

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
5⅛	6¼	800	Allis-Chalmers	5⅛	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅞
14⅜	14¾	900	Allis-Chalmers pf	14	14¼	14	14¼	—1⅜
50⅜	50½	28,400	*Amalgamated Cop	50	50⅝	49¾	50¼	+ ⅝
4⅞	4¾	100	American Can	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
46	47	610	American Can pf	46⅛	47	46	46¼	—¼
30⅛	30¼	3,070	Am. Car & Foundry	29¼	30¼	29¼	30⅛	+⅛
88½	89	400	Am. Car & Found. pf	87½	88½	87½	88⅝	+1⅛
26	26¾	200	Am. Cotton Oil	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+1
80	85	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	85	85	85	...
5⅜	5¾	100	*Am. Grass Twine	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	1,415	Am. Ice Securities	16⅜	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
6½	7	100	*Am. Linseed	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
34	35	700	*Am. Locomotive	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
60	60¼	8,600	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	33	34½	33	34½	+1
92½	93	500	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	59⅞	60¼	59½	60½	+ ¾
5½	6	250	*Am. Steel Founds.	92	92½	92	92½	+ ⅝
29½	30	100	*Am. Steel F. pf. t. r.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
115⅞	116	1,200	*Am. Sugar Ref.	80	30	30	30	...
114	115	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. pf	115½	116¾	115½	115⅞	+ ⅜
78	80	100	Am. Tobacco pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
32¼	32⅜	2,600	*Anaconda Cop. Min	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ½
68¾	69	1,810	Atch., Top. & S. F	32½	32½	32	32½	...
83½	83⅝	110	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	69	+ ½
79½	79¾	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	...
2⅝	2¾	100	*Batopilas Mining	79⅜	79⅜	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
40⅝	40⅞	2,350	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
145	145¼	1,500	Canadian Pacific	40½	41	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
81½	82¾	100	Central Leath. Co. pf	144	145½	144	145½	+1½
162	170	10	Central R. R. of N. J.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+1½
2⅝	2¾	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	162½	162	162	162	...
10½	11	100	Chicago & Alton	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¾
5	5½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	10	10	10	10	...
112¼	112½	12,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
102½	105	423	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 45 per cent. paid	110⅞	112⅜	110⅝	112¼	+2½
129	130	623	*C., M. & St.P.pf.ctfs., 45 per cent. paid	102½	103½	102¼	103½	+2½
1	2	100	Chicago & Northw.	129	129	129	129	...
1⅞	2⅛	200	*Chi. Union Trac. t. r.	143	143	148	143	...
23½	24	500	Colorado Southern	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
52	52½	710	Col. Southern 1st pf	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
41¼	42	510	Col. Southern 2d pf	52	52¾	52	52⅝	...
15¼	15¾	900	Col. & H. C. & Iron	41½	41½	41	41½	...
96½	99	200	Consolidated Gas	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15⅜	+ ⅝
148¾	148¾	1,135	Delaware & Hudson	97	97	96	96	—2½
15	15½	400	Denver & Rio Grande	147½	149¼	147½	148⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	42	437	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
28	28¾	600	*Distillers Securities	40½	41	40½	41	+ ⅝
12½	13	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
12¼	12¾	2,300	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
25	25¼	400	Erie 1st pf	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
16	17	100	Erie 2d pf	24⅞	25¾	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
114	116½	100	General Electric	16	16	16	16	...
119	119¼	2,500	Great Northern pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½	— ⅜
118	119½	500	*G. N. pf. rec., 95% pd.	118¾	119½	118¾	119½	+ ⅝
53	56⅝	3,100	*G. N. ctfs. for ore pr.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
63	70	200	*Hocking Valley t. r.	57	57½	56	56⅝	— ⅛
124	125	400	Illinois Central	63½	65	63½	65	...
18¾	19¼	100	Interborough-Met. pf	124	124⅝	124	124⅝	— ⅛
8½	8¾	275	International Paper	19	19	19	19	...
56⅞	57½	1,095	Internat. Paper pf	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
20⅞	21¼	485	Internat. Steam Pump	56⅞	57	56	57	...
69	70	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
11½	12	700	Iowa Central	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
28	30	100	Iowa Central pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
80	90	200	Louisville & Nash	29	29½	29	29¼	— ⅛
60¾	64	100	Mackay Cos	90½	90½	90	90	...
18	18¼	100	Mexican Central	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
19½	20¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	...
101	102	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
130	137	150	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	104	104	102	102	— ⅜
18¼	18½	110	Mo., Kan. & Texas	135	135	135	135	+ ⅛
49	52	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
30½	30¾	100	Missouri Pacific	49	49	49	49	...
75	76½	1,810	*National Biscuit Co.	31½	31½	29¾	31	— ⅛
48	48¼	200	*National Lead Co.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¾
48½	50	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	47¾	48¾	47¾	48	+ ⅛
25	40	100	New Central Coal	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	8	100	*Newhouse M. & S.	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
59	61	300	*N. Y. Air Brake	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	...
95¾	96	2,400	New York Central	59½	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅛
130	132¾	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	95¼	96	95	95⅝	— ¼
123¼	123⅝	12,905	Northern Pacific	132½	132¼	132¼	132¼	+ ⅛
106	106⅛	1,600	N. P. rects., 50% pd.	122⅝	123⅜	122¼	123¼	+ ⅛
114¾	114¾	9,520	Pennsylvania R. R.	106	106¼	106	106½	+ ⅛
86½	87½	110	People's Gas, Chi.	113⅜	114⅝	113⅜	114½	+1½
20½	21	260	Pressed Steel Car	88⅝	88⅝	86¾	86¾	— ⅝
28½	29	800	*R'way Steel Spring	20	20½	20	20½	...
97	97¾	57,200	Reading	27	27	27	27	...
16¼	16⅜	1,460	*Rep. Iron & Steel	96⅛	96	96	96	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	440	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	16	16	16	16	...
11½	11⅝	600	Rock Island Co.	66¾	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
22½	23	200	Rock Island Co. pf	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
42½	43¼	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
69¼	69¾	1,600	Southern Pacific	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
109	109½	500	Southern Pacific pf	68¾	69¼	68¾	69	+ ⅛
98¾	99	1,400	Southern R'way ext.	109	109	109	109	...
26¼	26¾	200	South. R'way pf., ext.	99⅜	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
53	55	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	27½	27½	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
13	14	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	49	49	49	49	...
34	41	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...
81	82½	100	Twin City R. Transit	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	...
4	5	100	*Union Bag & Paper	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
114	114⅛	43,700	Union Pacific	4	4	4	4	...
18¾	19	100	U. S. Rubber	113¼	114¼	113	114½	+ ⅛
76½	77	120	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	19	19	19	19	+1¼
30¼	30⅝	38,470	U. S. Steel	77	77	77	77	+1
93⅜	93¾	6,050	U. S. Steel pf	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	...
25⅝	25¾	2,600	*Utah Copper	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
7	7½	125	Wabash	24⅞	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	100	Wabash pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
47	49	400	Western Union Tel.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
5	5½	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	48⅝	48⅝	47½	47½	—2
14	15	60	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	5	5	5	5	— ⅝
5	6½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	14	14	14	14	...
Total		281,533	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.	6	6	6	6	...

MINING STOCKS.

..	..	500	Comstock	0.22	0.22	0.22	...

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Mileage	599	591	591
4th week Feb.	$94,639	$102,221	$107,416
Month February.	315,167	400,631	402,621
July 1-Feb. 29.	3,518,503	3,927,399	3,952,768

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

Mileage	395	395	395
4th week Feb.	56,656	55,135	.....
Month February.	180,188	196,911	.....
July 1-Feb. 29.	1,554,462	1,491,861	.....

HIDALGO & NORTHEASTERN—

Mileage	152	152	152
4th week Feb.	21,093	18,615	.....
Month February.	74,743	72,362	.....
July 1-Feb. 29.	668,172	664,029	.....

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—

Mileage	736	736	736
4th week Feb.	206,612	164,809	138,441
July 1-Feb. 29.	5,159,684	4,685,005	4,013,087

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—

Mileage	918	911	884
4th week Feb.	174,786	191,503	168,970
Month February.	643,954	675,294	623,040
July 1-Feb. 29.	5,455,031	5,303,145	4,538,697

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—

Mileage	2,262	2,200	1,828
4th week Feb.	204,854	196,761	202,869
Month	653,171	627,601	.....
July 1-Feb. 29.	8,124,357	8,134,428	7,732,661

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,091	5,951	5,849
4th week Feb.	925,000	1,019,000	956,000
Month	3,014,000	3,502,000	3,322,000
July 1-Feb. 29.	3,655,000	21,069,912	28,512,175
Central Branch (Mo. Pac.)			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Feb.	84,000	35,000	44,000
Month	94,000	123,000	136,000
July 1-Feb. 29.	1,047,152	1,093,875	1,330,338

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—

Mileage	1,730	1,730	1,730
4th week Feb.	353,302	372,409	304,914
Month	1,243,644	1,262,358	1,080,954
July 1-Feb. 29.	10,591,891	9,993,078	8,940,305

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Feb.	12,858	11,744	.....
Month	40,399	44,847	.....
July 1-Feb. 29.	420,010	411,526	.....

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,843	1,826	1,826
4th week Feb.	393,848	471,325	373,850
Month	1,170,524	1,423,053	1,113,813
July 1-Feb. 29.	10,693,975	11,370,643	.....

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	248	248	248
4th week Feb.	28,732	31,180	.....
Month	93,454	100,352	.....
July 1-Feb. 29.	847,975	880,850	.....

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for January—

	*1908.	1907.	1906.
Gross	155,722	201,481	169,876
Exp. and taxes.	132,866	144,691	132,613
Net	22,856	56,790	37,263
7 mos. gross.	1,224,778	1,294,950	1,108,892
Exp. and taxes.	1,081,079	1,056,404	810,504
7 mos. net.	193,699	238,546	298,388

*Figures for 1908 are according to new classification.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for January—

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Gross	9,320,488	10,785,544	8,181,134
Exp. and taxes.	7,320,006	7,304,589	5,881,736
Net	2,000,482	3,480,955	2,299,398
7 mos. gross.	78,424,844	72,914,858	61,784,313
Exp. and taxes.	56,340,097	55,078,802	40,372,452
7 mos. net.	22,084,747	27,835,966	21,411,861

UNION PACIFIC for January—

Gross	5,189,921	5,954,978	5,115,176
Exp. and taxes.	2,394,841	3,204,717	2,850,054
Net	1,795,060	2,750,261	2,265,122
7 mos. gross.	48,109,218	45,018,629	40,932,261
Exp. and taxes.	28,668,700	23,195,679	21,471,294
7 mos. net.	19,440,518	21,822,950	19,460,967

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Earnings	963,291	1,338,156	1,090,033
Int. on bonds.	327,945	320,797	333,922
Balance	635,346	1,007,359	756,111
Pfd. dividends.	460,817	263,324	283,324
Balance	*144,529	744,035	492,787
Written off—			
Depreciation		205,316	208,285
Plant invest.		400,000	
Total writ. off.		605,316	208,285
Surplus	144,529	138,719	284,502
Prev. Surplus.	2,902,377	2,763,658	2,427,157
P. & L. surplus.	3,046,906	2,902,377	2,713,659

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $1,699,026; Government receipts from internal revenue, $913,607; customs, $709,571; miscellaneous, $106,758; expenditures, $2,050,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$831,301,869
Silver dollars	456,186,009
Silver dollars of 1890	5,312,000
Total	$1,292,799,869
General fund	156,949,265
Deposits in National banks	229,434,969
In Philippine Treasury	3,099,803
Awaiting reimbursement	41,800
Current liabilities	123,553,059

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—Local copper shares opened generally lower, but the tone improved somewhat after the early trading. North Butte lost a point to 48⅝, but later rallied to 50 on eastern buying. Trading in the general list was fairly well distributed, but the volume of transactions was small, business during the afternoon being almost at a standstill.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Amer. Bell Tel. 4s	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Amer. Tel. & Tel. 4s	79½	79¼	79⅝
3,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	92¾	92½	92¾
4,000	C., J. U. & S. Y. 5s			
1915				
1,000	C. & W. Mich. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Western Tel. & Tel. 5s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜

RAILROADS.

20	Boston Elevated	127	127	127
90	Boston Suburban	10	10	10
10	Fitchburg pf.	122	122	122
42	N. Y., N. H. & H.	133	133	133
766	Union Pacific	114½	113⅜	114

TELEPHONES.

201	American	106¾	106¼	106½
84	Mexican	1⅞	1	1¼
18	Mexican pf.	5⅛	5	5
207	New England	107	106¾	107
284	New England rights	55c.	55c.	55c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

210	Amer. Agri. Chemical	17¼	17	17
121	Amer. Agri. Chem. pf.	81	80	81
571	Amer. Sugar	116	115	116
141	Amer. Sugar pf.	116	114½	115
121	Amer. Woolen pf.	79¼	78½	79¼
36	General Electric	116¼	116	116
125	Massachusetts Gas	52	52	52
1	N. E. Cotton Yarn	41	41	41
30	Pullman	150	150	150
115	Reece	9½	9¼	9¼
5	Seattle Elec. pf.	94½	94½	94½
16	Swift	98	98	98
112	United Fruit	116	116	116
360	United Shoe	42½	42	42
220	United Shoe pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾
2,027	U. S. Steel	93¾	93	93⅛
201	U. S. Steel pf.			

MINING.

50	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,335	Amalgamated	50⅝	49⅞	50⅜
50	Allouez	26½	26	26
21	Anaconda	82½	82¼	82¼
180	Arcadian	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
405	Bingham	1¼	1	1
600	Bonanza	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
855	Boston Cons.	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,251	Butte Coalition	20	19⅝	19⅝
42	California & Arizona	100	99	99
523	Cons. Mercur	585	580	585
334	Copper Range	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
100	Daly-West	59¾	59	59¾
100	Elm River	8½	8⅜	8⅜
50	Franklin	99c.	99c.	99c.
1,105	Greene Cananea	8¼	8	8¼
310	Isle Royale	20	19¾	19¾
1,200	La Salle	14¼	13	13
1,008	Mass	3	2¼	2¼
150	Mexico	6	5⅞	5⅞
222	Michigan	7⅛	7	7
123	Mohawk	47	47

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Poor Railroad Earnings.

One of the interesting exhibits yesterday was the statement of earnings of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Roads. The heavy decreases in both gross and net were not calculated to inspire bullish sentiment or emphasize any that may have already developed. The decrease of nearly $1,500,000 in the January net of the Southern Pacific and nearly $1,000,000 in the January net of the Union Pacific had a chilling effect on the ordinary speculator in stocks. Possibly because the Harriman lines are such a factor in the general market the influence of the figures was the greater. It could not be said, however, that the market reflected to any material extent the degree in which they might be a speculative adverse influence. This meant undoubtedly that the market as a whole appreciated better the specific significance of the decreased earnings than the ordinary individual trader. The statement accompanying the figures was explicit enough, and it was evident that cognizance was taken of this official explanation. Compilations of railroad earnings for January, particularly in the matter of the net, show substantial decreases all along the line. Out of eighteen roads for which the figures were compiled only one showed an increase in net for the month.

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More Repressive Measures.

The announcement yesterday that a bill had been introduced in Albany which purposed to impose an annual tax of $1,000 on brokers, and raise the stock transfer tax to $5, excited some comment, but there are limits to the possibilities of surprise, and the Street would not now be surprised at anything which might be introduced either in Congress or in the Legislature. Bond men, however, this time have an opportunity of taking an interest in the proceedings, as it is proposed that the $5 transfer tax shall apply to bonds as well as to stocks. It is the custom to assert that none of these fancy bills for the regulation of speculation can become a law, but there are conservative brokers, knowing a little of politics as well as finance, who advise their clients to keep watch on the progress of these measures, pointing out that this is a Presidential year, which may make possible freak legislation, suitable for political purposes, which might otherwise be subject to the test of common and economic sense. One point that seems to be in doubt is how speculation is to be checked by the taxing of bond transfers.

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How Canadians View It.

One of the visitors here is a man identified with legislative and banking affairs in Canada whose opinion on the present currency situation and the proposed remedies is worth having. He is what might be called one of the elder statesmen of the Dominion, and his interest in many enterprises is exceedingly large and not confined to the other side of the boundary line. One of his intimate friends asked him yesterday for an expression of opinion on the situation here, particularly with regard to the proposed legislation to remedy the defects in the currency system. While the man in question is not loquacious nor so conservative that he hesitates to discuss general subjects, he did not seem inclined to venture any opinion. "One must be in close touch with the situation here before he is competent to express an opinion," he said, "and I do not think it would be either judicious or useful for me to criticise plans which are probably based on a very much clearer appreciation of necessities than I could obtain. There are many things about our Canadian system that are satisfactory, but it is always a question whether a system which would work well over the border in our country would be effective here. There is only one thing I might say, and that is that no legislation at all would be better than legislation which has not a scientific basis."

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Itinerary of a Tip.

Tips are plentiful in the financial district at the moment, and it might seem to the uninitiated that there was an active market if he judged by the suggestions which come to him as to the best way for making a fortune immediately. Any stock of importance on the list has its tipster, and there is a reminiscence of good times and a bull market in the story that usually accompanies any slight change in the market price of any of these favored securities. It does not seem as if the professionals are responsible for some of these yarns, but it is easy for a rumor to get into circulation and spread quickly. For example, a trader in one of the offices, who, while he is still a member of the board, contemplates selling his seat in the near future, asked a customer in an office in which he was trading if he had heard that the Directors of a certain company had arranged to pass the dividend and also contemplated some new financial plan. The customer said he had not, but proceeded to utilize the telephone to transmit the suggestion to friends in other offices, not as a rumor, but as a fact. The prospective ex-member said a little later that he had just heard some one make the remark on the elevator.

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Politics and Business.

If the preliminary estimates of cash changes be reflected in the bank statement and the loan item does not neutralize its effectiveness, the bank statement should prove satisfactory. There is, of course, the usual contingency that the actual figures and the preliminary estimates may not agree. Whatever the bank statement may be, it is not likely to be a factor of great market importance. If the average broker were asked what were the things most likely to influence stocks favorably he would probably say a speedy resumption of business and the elimination of the bizarre and mysterious elements from the political situation. Whether this will be accomplished by the National Conventions or not will depend, of course, on the candidates, but the feeling seems to prevail that there is at least a chance of betterment after the nominations. So far as business is concerned, the most optimistic simply hope for a slow but steady progress toward normal.

RESUMPTION OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Justice Clark to Decide To-day on Knickerbocker Trust Reopening Plan.

The question of allowing the Knickerbocker Trust Company to resume or of putting it in receivers' hands permanently will be decided by Justice Clark, in the Supreme Court, Staten Island, to-day. The Resumption Committee, stockholders, and Directors met yesterday at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, and all day the Parsons-Satterlee Committee workers were busy making their last efforts to persuade non-assenting depositors to come in under the plan. While no one would predict what the court's decision might be, all of those concerned in the reopening plan talked hopefully.

Julien T. Davies, counsel for the Directors and stockholders, said yesterday that all of the $2,400,000 which the stockholders were to supply under the plan was now in hand. An examiner from the State Banking Department also visited the receiver's offices yesterday and got a statement of the exact condition at the close of business for the use of Supt. Clark Williams. With him, virtually, lies the decision whether the Knickerbocker will resume or not, for Justice Clark has intimated that he will be guided by the opinion of Mr. Williams.

SUGGESTS BIG GRAFT IN D. & H. FINANCING

Ex-Judge Cowing Hints in Court That Some One Got a Fat Rake-Off.

HIGH PRICES FOR TROLLEYS

Coal Lands, Too, Acquired at Excessive Cost, He Declares—Charges Vicious and Malicious, the Defense Says.

There was a lively argument before Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday when the application of certain of the debenture bondholdtrs of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, represented by ex-Judge Rufus B. Cowing, for an injunction restraining that corporation from paying the dividends declared on its stock last December came on for a hearing. The application is based on the contention that the financial statement of the corporation does not show its true condition, in that its capital stock is impaired, and that this impairment has been covered up by various fictitious values being given to certain of the company's assets.

Judge Cowing took up the balance sheet of the Delaware & Hudson, declaring first that the valuation of a trolley line known as the New York & Canada Railroad was $5,000,000 too great, according to the real worth of the property. Judge Cowing had had an examination of the road made by an expert, who pronounced it to be worth not in excess of $4,000,000, whereas it was purchased by the Delaware & Hudson for $5,000,000 over a mortgage indebtedness of $4,000,000.

"They say this is a bookkeeping asset," declared Judge Cowing. "It may be a bookkeeping asset, but there are some who say that it is a fraudulent asset, and at all events it is not a proper asset so valued."

Next the United Traction Company of Albany, another Delaware & Hudson trolley property, acquired for $7,500,000, and carried at that figure, was taken up. Judge Cowing submitted affidavits from his experts showing that the road, in their judgment, did not cost in excess of $5,000,000 to build, whereas it has at present a stock issue of $5,000,000, which the Delaware & Hudson bought at $150 a share, making a total purchase price of $7,500,000.

"There's some more bookkeeping for you," said Judge Cowing. "But is there reason for a corporation to whoop up its assets by such methods until it is in a position to claim a surplus and pay dividends not earned?"

The Hudson Valley Railroad Company, a trolley line, the stock of which the Delaware & Hudson acquired for $5,000,000, was taken up. Judge Cowing declared that this road was bonded for $6,000,000, which, he said, was about two and one half times what it was worth, and never paid a dividend.

"The further you go into these matters," commented Judge Cowing, "the more and more rotten do the affairs of these big corporations appear."

The sale of certain coal lands to the Delaware & Hudson for $6,000,000, at which they are still carried, was the next object of attack. Judge Cowing averred that the property had been offered to the railroad company for $2,750,000, and refused, four months before the Delaware & Hudson bought it at an advance of $3,250,000.

"Where did that $3,000,000 go to?" he demanded. "Who was the Judas in the bulrushes?" There was considerable merriment in the courtroom over this, but Judge Cowing went on: "We'd like to know what controlling interest in the affairs of this railroad was able to make the corporation turn down a lower price and accept a higher price, and whether that individual got his share of the difference?

"This corporation never paid more than a 7 per cent. dividend up to 1907, when with a large reduction of income and an increase of $40,000,000 in its liabilities it increased the dividend to 9 per cent. We claim that if your honor does not want to decide this matter on this argument, it should at least be sumbitted to a referee so that we may bring out these facts in detail."

Morgan J. O'Brien, for the railroad, characterized the charges as vicious and malicious, declaring that no one contended that the dividend had not been earned. The report, he said, showed that the $3,000,000 to be disbursed was declared out of surplus earnings of $6,000,000 for the year 1906.

Mr. O'Brien declared that the trolley properties were worth the prices paid for them, and in respect of the coal lands said that the complainants were mistaken on the facts, the $6,000,000 paid covering nine parcels of land, and not the three set up in the complaint, which, he said, the Delaware & Hudson already owned when the $2,750,000 offer of sale was alleged to have been made.

In addition, Mr. O'Brien contended that the holders of debenture bonds had no standing in court to contest the dividend. Decision was reserved.

EXTEND ROCK ISLAND NOTES.

Speyer & Co. Announce Terms to Holders of $6,000,000 6 Per Cents.

The $6,000,000 notes of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which mature on April 1, have been extended for one year. This announcement was made by the railway yesterday:

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has arranged with Messrs. Speyer & Co. for the extension of the $6,000,000 secured gold notes maturing April 1, 1908, for one year at 6 per cent. per annum. These notes are secured by the deposit of first mortgage bonds of the Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Company. The present holders will be offered the right to extend their notes on favorable terms, and any noteholders who do not wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension will receive par for their notes on April 1, 1908, at the office of Messrs. Speyer & Co.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

The correspondents of the leading commercial weeklies report a more hopeful sentiment throughout the country, though the tangible effects of the better feeling are slow in making their appearance.

Dun's Review says:

Favorable symptoms are more numerous in the commercial outlook, especially in respect to the growth of confidence. Jobbers note more pressure to replenish depleted stocks of staple merchandise. This is a very good sign. Industrial plants are more active, pig iron production rising to the best weekly average in three months. Liabilities of commercial failures in February were smaller than in the two months preceding, and banking defaults were insignificant as compared with the monthly mortality since the October panic.

Railway earnings declined 15.7 per cent. in comparison with those of February, 1907. Foreign commerce continues to supply a phenomenal balance in favor of this country, at this port alone for the latest week exports increasing $6,795,260, while imports decreased $6,996,151 as compared with the same week last year. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 46.7 per cent. less than a year ago, largely because of the decrease in sales of securities, while at other leading cities the decrease averaged 16.3 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Distributive trade shows growth from week to week as the Spring season approaches, and the tone of trade as a whole is more optimistic, but despite the large number of buyers in evidence at leading markets the character of the business done does not vary from that hitherto described. Collections are still widely complained of. Money is easier.

The textile trades show little change. There is much short time in all these lines, raw wool is moving only at concessions, and the lumber trade is very quiet. One fact brought out is that in some distinctively Winter trades, as, for instance, ice harvesting, lack of money has caused a restriction of cutting and storing.

Cotton Exchange Seat Goes Cheap.

The Cotton Exchange seat of W. C. Nesmith sold yesterday for $7,700, the lowest price for years. The last previous quotation was $8,000.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 6.—Money was in good demand on the market to-day. Discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was slightly depressed at the opening owing to reports regarding the letter of the Emperor of Germany to Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, on the subject of the British and German naval policy, but subsequently rallied on Lord Tweedmouth's explanation of the matter. Although dullness continued, the features of the market, consols and gilt-edged securities, were easier. Foreigners were slow. Rio Tintos declined, and diamond shares were weak.

American shares were quoted slightly above parity, but remained idle until the receipt of the New York opening, when they displayed considerable strength and closed at the best quotations of the day.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3 3-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.

PARIS, March 6.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weaker, but became steady toward the close.

Closing: Three per cent. rentes, 97f 70c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were very inactive, but the tendency was firm.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	93	94
German consol 3s	83	84
Bavarian Government 4s	100¼	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	92	93
Saxony Government 3s	82	83
Hamburg Government 3s	82	83
City of Cologne 4s	100	101
City of Munich 4s	100	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100	101
City of Frankfort on Main 3½s	92	93
Mexican Government gold 5s	100½	101½
Russian Government 4s	83¼	83¾
French rente 3s	96	97
British consol 2½s	86⅝	87⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between the New York equivalent and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Change.
Consols, money	87⅛	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	87⅜	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	6⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
Atchison	70½	68⅝	68½	+ ⅛
Can. Pac.	147⅜	143⅜	143½	— ¼
St. Paul	114½	111½	110¾	+ ¾
Erie	12½	12¼	12¾	..
Erie 1st pf.	26½	25¾	25	+ ¾
Ill. Central	128	124⅝	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	91½	89	89	..
N. Y. Central	97½	94⅞	95½	— ¼
Pennsylvania	58½	113⅞	113⅝	+ ¼
Reading	40½	96⅝	96	+ ⅝
So. Pac.	70⅜	68¼	68¾	+ ⅜
Union Pac.	116⅞	118⅝	112⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	30⅝	30	20⅝	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	95¾	93¼	92⅝	+ ½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The following were the closing prices on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amal. Copper	50	49¾	50
2	Amer. Cement	83	83	83
8	Cambria Steel	27¾	27¾	27¾
3	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	51	51	51
10	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	20	20	20
1,154	Lehigh Valley	53½	53	53
87	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	85	84¾	85
501	Pennsylvania	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛
11	Penn. Salt Co.	101	101	101
12	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	88	88	88
325	Phila. Electric	7¼	7¼	7¼
5,960	Reading	49 9-16	48 1-16	48⅝
134	Tonopah Belmont	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
205	Tonopah Mining	5½	5½	5½
50	Union Traction	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1	United Cos. of N. J.	238½	238½	238½
32	U. G. I.	76	75¾	75⅞
5,651	U. S. Steel	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛

14,443

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Tobacco Trades Coupon Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Harry A. Stuart and C. Monteith Gilpin, 68 William Street, and Sam H. Harris, 178 Washington Street, New York.

Charles H. Zinn, New York, (commission business;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles H. Zinn and Lucinda R. Zinn, 365 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and John H. Ficken, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Pan-American Drug Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Harry A. Jaffe, 121 West 116th Street; Phillips Smith, 28 West 119th Street, and Louis Kaplan, 28 Market Street, New York.

New York Holding and Construction Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frederick W. Kristeller, 606 West 178th Street; Frank Vernon, 300 West 106th Street, New York, and A. L. Vincent, 121 Remsen Street, Astoria, L. I.

International Reporting and Adjustment Company, Inc., New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frederick P. Purdue, P. E. Taten, and Henry Berns, 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

Associated Importing Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—George F. Barnes, 524 West 122d Street; Bassett W. Mitchell, 413 East Thirty-fourth Street, and George R. Clements, 218 West Twenty-first Street, New York.

Machinery Designing and Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $18,000. Directors—C. August Meier, 53 Ward Street, Orange, N. J.; Alexander C. Connor, 465 West 157th Street, New York, and Robert Connor, 2325 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn.

Inter-State Printing Corporation, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Walter L. Rathborne and Charles Woodbury, 807 West Twentieth Street; Charles Frellsehr, 517 West 151st Street, New York.

Spechner-Kalich Theatre Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Philip Breitbart, 312 East Ninth Street; Samuel Cohen, 82 East Third Street; Samuel Levy, 45 Bowery, New York.

Herbert Dry Goods Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank De Marco and Alice L. Cohen, Eighth Avenue and 120th Street; William Ehrlich, 261 Broadway, New York.

Garnjost Construction Company, Yonkers, Westchester County; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frederick A. Garnjost, 8 High Street; Rudolph C. Garnjost, 103 Jefferson Street; Paul H. Garnjost, 2 Vineyard Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

"Freight," The Shippers' Forum, Inc., New York, (publishing;) capital, $10,000. Directors—James T. Newell, El Mora, Elizabeth, N. J.; James M. Bergin, 430 St. Nicholas Avenue; George B. Edwards, 82 Beaver Street, New York.

Beekman Hill Live Poultry Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—William Ehrlich, 261 Broadway; Silas Strauss, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street; Abraham Schiff, 18 Beekman Street, New York.

J. D. Fowler Company, New York, (carpentry;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Mary D. Fowler and L. Ellegood, 108 West 103d Street, New York; Charles G. Fowler, Bryn Mawr, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

Family Grocery Company, Brooklyn; capital, $2,000. Directors—Isaiah S. Walker, 188 Duffield Street; S. W. Johnson, 184 Atlantic Avenue; William F. Ellick, 225 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Broadway Post Card Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Frank R. Davis and Ellen E. Davis, 2,508 Sedgwick Avenue, New York; Frances B. Watson, 422 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

New York-Jamaica Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—William P. Rae and Harold C. McNulty, 580 Montague Street; George W. Palmer, 781 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Martin Hat Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—William Ferris Martin and William Hugh Martin, 216 Fenimore Street; Samuel Rosenstein, 155 East Ninetieth Street, Flatbush, N. Y.

Increased Capital.

United Fruit Growers of Porto Rico, from $35,000 to $200,000. Attorney—Charles H. Luscomb, 120 Broadway, New York.

Kinne Laundry Company, from $25,000 to $150,000. Attorney—Eugene L. Falk, D. S. Morgan Building.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Grant B. Schley has been succeeded in the Directorate of the Havana Tobacco Company by W. L. Luckett. Mr. Schley retains his Directorship in the American Tobacco Company.

The United States Rubber Directors have authorized the issuance of $8,000,000 5 per cent. eighteen-month refunding notes to redeem the same amount of 5 per cent. notes maturing March 15.

The Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank have elected S. T. Morgan, President of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Sinclair.

The following have been elected members of the New York Cotton Exchange: Arthur P. Ganong of Memphis, Tenn.; A. P. Eccles of A. P. Eccles & Co. of Liverpool, and Lowder T. Layton of T. E. Allison & Co. of Philadelphia.

All of the old officers of the Railway Steel Spring Company have been re-elected except Treasurer Carnahan, who has got a year's leave of absence because of ill-health. The office of Treasurer will remain vacant meanwhile, the work being done by the Assistant Treasurers.

The United States Rubber Company has issued $8,000,000 of collateral funding 5 per cent. notes, due Sept. 15, 1909, redeemable at par on interest dates, March 15 and Sept. 15. The notes refund a like amount, maturing March 15, and were issued by deposit with the Trustee of notes of subsidiary companies having a par value of $12,000,000.

TO HOLDERS OF THE

$6,000,000

TWO-YEAR FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD NOTES

of the

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

Maturing April 1, 1908.

This Company has arranged with Messrs. Speyer & Co. for the extension of this issue of Notes until April 1, 1909, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, subject to redemption at the option of the Company at any time on sixty days' notice by publication.

These notes will be secured by the deposit of $9,000,000 Rock Island, Arkansas and Louisiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage 4% Bonds, being the entire amount outstanding, a first lien on 308 miles of road and equipment.

Holders of Notes who desire to avail themselves of the privilege of extending their Notes must present same (ex-coupon due April 1st) at the offices of **MESSRS. SPEYER & CO.**, 24-26 Pine Street, New York, on or before March 23d, 1908, to be appropriately stamped and to have affixed thereto new coupon sheets covering such extension period.

A cash payment of $5 in respect of each $1,000 note extended will be made to the holders accepting this extension.

This Company has arranged with Messrs. Speyer & Co. that the holders of Notes who do not themselves desire to avail of the privilege of extension will receive par for their Notes upon delivery of same on or after April 1st, 1908, to said bankers.

Copies of the Extension Agreement, stating the terms of the extension, the security and other details, may be obtained at the Company's office or from said bankers.

New York, March 7th, 1908.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

By GEO. T. BOGGS, Ass't Treas.

Referring to the foregoing notice, we are now prepared to accept deposit of the Notes for extension and will on behalf of The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company make the above-mentioned cash payment of $5 in respect of each $1,000 Note so extended simultaneously with the delivery of the Notes appropriately stamped.

Notes extended under these terms will, if held to maturity, yield 6½% per annum on the investment.

SPEYER & CO.

New York, March 7th, 1908.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,

Wednesday, March 11th, 1908

at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

25 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co. of Suffolk Co.
$1,000 Equitable Gaslight Co. of Suffolk Co. Bds., due July, 1904.
100 shs. The La Ligna Gold Mining Co.
51 shs. Pontifex Refrigerating & Ice Making Machine Mfg. Co.
5 shs. Life Association of America.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEE.

100 shs. Canada Southern R. R. Co.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

8,000 shs. Citizens' Traction Co. Pfd. of Oil City, Penn.
875 shs. Venango Oil & Land Co. of Penn.
22 shs. People's Home Realty Co.
$15,000 Bond & Mortgage, dated Oct. 3d, 1907, of Lewis B. Sharp and Francis A. Lowe to Robert L. Bright at 6 p. c., due Oct. 3d, 1908, on plot of land s. s. of Boulevard, 133.63-100 feet west of Park Av., Rockaway, Queens Borough, N. Y.
58 shs. People's Brewing Co. Pfd. of Trenton, N. J., with 58 shs. common as bonus.
6 shs. People's Trust Co.
2 shs. Nassau Bank.
5 shs. Casualty Co. of America.
$3,000 N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co. 5s, 1920.
$20,000 Erie R. R. Penn. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$5,000 Bassett Manufacturing 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Bassett Manufacturing 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1939.
100 shs. Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. Ctf. of Dep.
10 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Terminal Bank of B'klyn.
$5,000 34th Street Crosstown R. R. 1st 5s, 1996.
$10,000 Miss., Kansas & Texas Ry. (St. Louis Div.) 1st Ref. 4s, 2001.
$2,000 Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 1st 4s, 1945, Guar.
$90,000 Mexican Central Refunding 5 p. c. Notes Syndicate Participation, 80 p. c. paid.
$6,000 Defiance (Ohio) Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918; Jan., 1897, Coupons.
$1,000 Federal Publishing Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Bds., 1920.
$7,000 Morris County Traction Co. 1st 5s, 1935.
$24,500 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1918.
$49,000 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Gold Bds., 1913.
$25,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1927.
166 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Pfd.
100 shs. United States Casualty Co.
$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. 5 p. c. Gold Notes, due Aug. 1, 1908.
100 shs. Thompson-Starrett Co. common.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due March 1, 1908, at the request of holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Protective Committee and invite deposits of the bonds with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 William Street, New York, subject to a Bondholders' Agreement on file with the depositary.

March 2, 1908.

MARK T. COX,
EDGAR L. MARSTON,
JOHN W. HAMER,
} Committee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, February 28, 1908.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1908, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 10th and until the morning of April 10th next, New York Office, 49 Wall Street.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, President.
C. N. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 6. — The receivership for the Western Maryland Railroad had no effect on the local market except to lower the prices of the company's own securities, as was expected. The first mortgage 4s sold down to 48¾ after having closed last night at 53 bid and 56 asked. They closed at 49¼ to-day. Shares, 200; bonds, $77,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1980.	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Florida South. 4s	79	79	79
1,000	Ga. Pacific 6s	105½	105½	105½
6,000	Seaboard 4s	43½	43½	43½
25,000	Western Md. 4s	49¼	48¾	49¼
2,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	97	96¼	96¼
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	98½	98½	98½
12,000	Nor. Balt. Ry. 5s	110½	110½	110½
1,000	United Ry. 4s	83	83	83
26,000	United Ry. inc.	46¾	46¼	46¾
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	67½	67½	67½
6,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	40	40	40

STOCKS.

95	Northern Central	84	84	84
33	Western Maryland	2¼	2	2
50	Citizens' Bank	31	31	31
20	Mechanics' Bank	26	26	26

To Reorganize Chicago Great Western.

LONDON, March 6.—Robert Fleming will sail to-morrow for the United States to represent a committee of English debenture holders in the Chicago Great Western Railroad in the matter of financing the company. The committee purposes to have the property examined, with a view to learning to what extent it may be mortgaged and what provision may be made for future capital requirements and to formulate with the American stockholders a plan for reorganizing the company.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, March 6.—The following charters were secured to-day:

Pan-American Development Company of Wilmington, to develop mines; capital, $25,000.

Potomac Mining Company of Wilmington, to search for minerals and ores; capital, $225,000.

A certificate of amendment was issued to El Trece Tobacco Company of Philadelphia, changing its name to Maurer Tobacco Company.

PROPOSALS FOR

$2,000,000.00

OF

BALTIMORE CITY STOCK.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 24, 1908.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office, City Hall, Baltimore, until 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 16, 1908, FOR THE PURCHASE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF $1,000,000 OF THE REGISTERED STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, REDEEMABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, IN THE YEAR 1954, and bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of June and December in each and every year; the stock to be deliverable on the 1st day of April, 1908, and the interest thereon to commence from the 1st day of December, 1907.

This stock is issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at its January session in the year 1904, Chapter 274, and by virtue of the Ordinance No. 216 of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, approved March 6, 1905, which provided for the issuance of the stock of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to an amount not exceeding Two Million Dollars to supply means of defraying the expenses and costs of carrying into execution the plan of improvement adopted or to be adopted, under the terms of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at its January session in the year 1904, Chapter 274, creating a commission to be known as the "Annex Improvement Commission," and authorized and empowered the Commissioners for Opening Streets to perform the duties and functions provided for the Annex Improvement Commission in said Chapter 274 of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of the year 1904, and prescribed the manner in which the Commissioners for Opening Streets shall perform the duties and functions so committed to them, and repealed Ordinance No. 169, approved December 5, 1904, and was ratified by the legal voters of the city of Baltimore at the municipal election held on May 2, 1905.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received FOR THE PURCHASE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF $1,000,000 OF THE REGISTERED STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, REDEEMABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, IN THE YEAR 1955, and bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each and every year; the stock to be deliverable on the 1st day of April, 1908, and the interest thereon to commence from the 1st day of November, 1907.

This stock is issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at its January session in the year 1904, Chapter 338, and by virtue of the Ordinance No. 228 of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, approved March 20, 1905, which provided for the issuance of the stock of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to an amount not exceeding One Million Dollars for the extension of the present park system of the city of Baltimore and for the development and improvement of park purposes of the lands over which it shall be so extended, in such manner as the Mayor and City Council shall by ordinance prescribe, and was ratified by the legal voters of the city of Baltimore at the municipal election held on May 2, 1905.

The city does not tax ANY of its issues of stock and takes the place of the holder of these two issues in the payment of the annual State tax thereon for which the holder is legally liable.

All bids must be made at a "price and accrued interest" and no bid for "all or none" will be received.

A deposit with the City Register of a certified check for 2 per cent. of the amount of stock awarded, drawn to the order of the Commissioners of Finance, must be made within 24 hours from the time of the award, the same to be held until the certificates of stock are ready for delivery.

Proposals must be sealed and addressed to the "President of the Board of Commissioners of Finance, City Hall, Baltimore, Md.," and marked "Proposal for Baltimore City Stock."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN M. LITTIG.
President of the Board of Commissioners of Finance for Baltimore City.
ISAAC L. NEWMAN,
Clerk.

Western Maryland R. R. Co.

General Lien and Convertible 4% Gold Bonds, due 1952.

Holders of the above security will kindly communicate with the undersigned, stating name, address and amount of holdings.

SUTRO BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS,

44 Pine Street, N. Y.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK.

New York, January 30th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against "The New Amsterdam National Bank of N. Y." N. Y., that same must be presented to the receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.

CHARLES A. HANNA,
Receiver New Amsterdam National Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION COMPANY,

71 Broadway, New York, February 21st, 1908.

DIVIDEND NO. 21.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the full paid capital stock issue of the Company, payable April 1st, 1908, to stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of March 13th, 1908.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of March 13th and reopen April 2d, 1908.

CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock and a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on Wednesday, April 1st, 1908, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 11th, 1908.

E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J., March 6th, 1908.

$8,000,000

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

Collateral Funding Five Per Cent. Gold Notes

Due September 15, 1909.

Coupon Notes in denomination of $5,000 each.
Redeemable at par on any interest payment date.
Interest payable March 15 and September 15.

These Notes are issued to refund a like amount of notes maturing March 15, 1908, and are secured by the deposit with the Trustee of notes of the subsidiary companies aggregating $12,000,000. The Trust Agreement provides that the United States Rubber Company shall not create any mortgage debt while these notes remain outstanding and that the net cash assets shall at no time be of less value than $15,000,000 over and above all indebtedness, except the Funding Notes.

The Treasurer of the Company states that "as of December 31, 1907, the net cash assets of the United States Rubber and subsidiary companies, including its proportion of the net cash assets of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, were **$24,296,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Buyers for Upper West Side Apartment Houses—Deal for Large Tract in South Yonkers—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley have sold for a client of M. Lindheim to John Madden the six-story elevator apartment house at 513 and 515 West 111th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, on plot 62.6 by 100.11.

The Fifty Cathedral Parkway Company has sold the apartment house at the southwest corner of Cathedral Parkway and Manhattan Avenue to Moser Arndtstein.

Syndicate Buys Yonkers Tract.

The property on South Broadway, between Morris and Post Streets, south Yonkers, consisting of eighty-eight lots, or about six acres, and known as the John Clark estate, was sold yesterday for $150,000 to a syndicate of operators organized by ex-Water Commissioner Edward Gerbereux of Yonkers. Mr. Gerbereux's father, Eugene Gerbereux, is a member of the syndicate. This property is in the heart of the most recently developed part of South Yonkers, through which all the Yonkers trolley lines pass to connect with the subway at 242d Street. It is understood that the new owners will put a street through the centre of the tract, north and south, continuing the recently opened Elliott Avenue. The property will be subdivided and developed.

West 65th Street Purchase.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Bolton Hall the five-story flat 35 West Sixty-fifth Street, on lot 31.3 by 100, to Daniel Donger, for investment.

Deal for West 149th Street Flats.

The Guardian Trust Company, as trustee, has sold to Bernhard Oppenheim 802 West 149th Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 99.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue. Hugo Marks was the broker.

William H. Klinker has sold 14 West 128th Street, a three-story, stone front dwelling, on lot 17 by 99.11. The property was to have been sold at auction next week by Joseph P. Day.

Patrick McMorrow is the buyer of the four lots at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, sold recently by Max Marx.

Leases in Terminal Building.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has taken a five years' lease of the south wing on the eighteenth floor of the Cortlandt Building, (Hudson Terminal.) The corresponding space on the fifteenth floor has been leased to the American Steel Foundries for a similar term. The Crocker-Wheeler Company and the Trenton Iron Company have also taken space in the building.

Buyer in Lexington Avenue Deal.

The Lexington Realty Company is the buyer of 90 and 92 Lexington Avenue, sold recently by the Brunswick Realty Company. The buyers own the adjoining property at 94 to 98 Lexington Avenue and 132 East Twenty-seventh Street, and now control a plot of 98.9 feet on the avenue and 78 feet on the street.

John J. Kavanagh negotiated the recent sale of 45 East Ninety-second Street for J. Clarence Sinclair. The new owner will occupy the house.

Folsom Brothers have leased for Hannah E. Walke to Helen Fritsch, the three-story dwelling, 221 Second Avenue.

Upper East Side Purchases.

Benjamin R. Lummis has sold the four-story single flat, 121 East 118th Street, 20 by 100.11, to Mrs. Gertrude Tinsley.

S. K. Johnson has sold 72 East 127th Street, a three-story dwelling, with stable, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Harry L. Wolff has sold 7 East 115th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.11.

To Build on 128d Street.

Samuel Lippman has sold to a Mr. Rosenfield, 239 East 128d Street, a vacant lot, 25 by 100.11, between Second and Third Avenues. Mr. Rosenfield will erect a five-story storage warehouse on the site.

Louis Stockell has sold for Joseph Gertner to Samuel Newman 322 East 112th Street, a six-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Sale of West 19th Street House.

William T. Lins has sold 331 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 92.

The Duross Company has leased the first loft in the building 116 and 118 West Fourteenth Street for Henry A. Dix & Son to the D. E. Barker Manufacturing Company for a term of years.

Henry Brady has leased for Demmerle & Co. the third loft in 248 West Twenty-third Street for a term of years.

Lots Sold on Tinton Avenue.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Samuel E. Jacobs two lots on the east side of Tinton Avenue, 151 feet north of Westchester Avenue; also for Maurice Ahl the northeast corner of 167th Street and Third Avenue, a six-story tenement with stores; also for Marcus Eberhart three lots at the northeast corner of Daly Avenue and 179th Street; also for the estate of George Graff, 747 Courtlandt Avenue, a three-story frame tenement with store; also for a Mrs. Roedder the vacant lot on the south side of Burnett Place, 95 feet east of Barry Street.

W. J. Huston & Son have sold for Mrs. Jennie H. Galbraith a lot, 25 by 81, on the west side of Plympton Avenue, 233 feet south of Featherbed Lane.

Richard Dickson has sold for Andrew McDonough 1,275 Stebbins Avenue, a one-family house on lot 25 by 109; also, for John Yule, 280 East 161st Street, a one-family residence on plot 65 by, 85; also, for Isaac Pennamacoor and Emanuel Myar, 1,705 Bathgate Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 37.6 by 114.

Mr. Dickson has leased the following properties: For Joseph Newmark to William Werling, the corner store at 1,089 Washington Avenue, and for the same owner to John Shuh 1,091 Washington Avenue; also, for Max Cohen to A. Massa, the store at 494 East 167th Street; also, for Anna Siegel to Tredwell Ketcham, the plot 37.6 by 107, with one-story frame buildings, at 447 and 449 Willis Avenue.

Tenants for Arverne Cottages.

The H. Nathons Company has made the following leases at Arverne, L. I., for the Summer of 1908: For S. Adler, 2 Remington Avenue, to Leo Sohn; for Sigmund Sternesu, 12 Storm Avenue, to A. Neuhaus; for William Sheer, 2 Cedar Avenue, to Charles Roman, and for L. Hart, 2 Meredith Avenue, to a Mrs. McQuade.

Brooklyn Tenement Changes Hands.

S. H. Frankenheim & Co. have sold for M. Storm to Aaron and Sidney Frankenheim 338 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Deal for Staten Island Lots.

The Prince's Bay Realty Company has sold eight lots on Huguenot Avenue, Huguenot, Staten Island, to F. G. Ebsary.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Solomon De Walltearss.

146th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the Belwood Realty Company, a party in interest, $16,062.

146th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the Belwood Realty Company, a party in interest, $16,062.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

172d St, 506 to 510 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 145x95, three five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Charles Garfiel and others, $133,628.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

156th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for three five-story brick tenements, 50x87.11; Berliner & Greenberg of 147 East 125th St, owners; Bornstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $135,000.

St. Peter's Av, e s, 150 ft n of St. Raymond's Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 20x30; Betty Peterson of 423 Garfield St, owner; Ehrich Peterson, architect; cost, $3,400.

121st St, n s, 20 ft w of Mohegan Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 22x36; North Bore Developing Co., 1,029 Tremont Ave, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

37th St, 220 West, to a three-story brick engine house; city, owner; A. Stevens, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, March 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,424 to 1,428, 3 lots, each 37.6x100; Marcus L. Osk and others to Alfred Frankenthaler and another, ½ part, (mtg $156,000,) $100.

ARTHUR AV, 2,133 and 2,135, 2 lots, each 18.9x94.9; Benjamin Benenson to Charles Imudor, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

BROADWAY, e s, 50.5 ft s of 187th St, —x—x irregular, to 186th St; Broadway, e s, 279.8 ft s of 187th St, —x—x—x176.4; Frank B. Dougherty to Emily G. Emanuel, (mtg $47,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 120.6x100x119.8x100; Broadway, s s, 125 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x157.11x100x159.1; George Robinson to M. McCormick Construction Co., ½ part, $1.

BROADWAY, s s, 225 ft e of Dyckman St, 75x irregular to Vermilyea Av; M. McCormick Construction Co. to George Robinson, ½ part, $1.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 179th St, 76.5x83x irregular; 75x98.5; George F. Coughlan to Reliance Construction Co., (mtg $30,000,) $100.

BOSTON TURNPIKE, a right of way, adjoining lands of Franklin A. Wilcox, Bronx, 50x359; Franklin A. Wilcox to Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co., $1.

CAMBRELING AV, 2,307, 16.8x100; Harry Cahn and others to Lizzie Cahn, (mtg $2,900,) $100.

CARTER ST, w s, Lots 24 to 28, map of Mount Hope; Surplus Realty Co. to Arcade Realty Co., (mtg $12,000,) $100.

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 128th St, 225 to 129th St x 469.6 to St. Nicholas Terrace x 199.10 to 128th St x 366.1; David Cohen to Louis Golde, ¼ part, all title, $100.

CROTONA AV, w s, at a line between Lots 55 and 56, map of East Tremont, runs w — to w s of Grove Av x irregular; Suffolk St, 104, 25.8x100; Joseph Wollman to Abraham Teichman, (mtg $85,000,) $1.

GRAND ST, n e corner of Attorney St, 40x90; Jacob Oppenheim and others to Max Radt, (mtg $101,300,) $100.

GRAND AV, s e corner of North St, 25x100; Theodore G. Walpuski to Charles E. Nesole, $100.

GREENWICH ST, w s, 154.3 ft s of Charlton St, 25.5x155, to Washington St; Jabez Burns & Sons to, William E. Lucas and another, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

LOTS 119, 120, 124, and 125, map of 836 lots of property of Sisters of Charity; Louis F. Bergman to Anton Bayer, $100.

LOTS 138 and 139, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway, Bronx; Adolf Gogolin to Caroline Gogolin, (mtg $2,000,) $1.

LOTS 341 to 343, Block 1, Mapes estate, Bronx; Paulina Dornberger to Louise Kunz, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

LOTS 9 and 10, Block 1, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Martha A. Smith to Sarah Seymour, (mtg $1,250,) $100.

LOTS 207 to 213, map of Norwood; Tommaso Giordano to Thomas F. Riley and another, $100.

MAIDEN LANE, 93 and 95, 30.1x63.5x irregular; Jefferson M. Levy to L. Napoleon Levy, ½ part, (mtg —,) $1.

MAPES AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 179th St, 88.1x85; Benjamin Moral to John Kirkpatrick, $100.

MADISON ST, 178, s s, 25.1x100; Jacob Pomerans to Alta Levy, 1-3 part, (mtg $31,250,) $1.

OAK TERRACE, n s, 150 ft w of Beekman St, 50x100; Asher Cohen to Gustav H. Ruttgardt, (mtg $8,300,) $100.

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 182d St, 48x178.5x48x179.8; Arcade Realty Co. to Surplus Realty Co., (mtg $2,000,) $100.

POST AV, n line between lands of Franklin A. Wilcox and party of the first part at East Chester Creek, —x—; Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co. to East Chester Docks Co., quitclaim, $1.

SIMPSON ST, 1,149, 25x100; Dora Schwartz to Max Woolf, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

ST. JOHN AV, n e s, at e s of Prospect Av, 11.4x irregular to Dawson St; Frank J. Bacci to Michela Bacci, ¼ part, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

THOMPSON ST, 15, 20x100; Joseph N. Serf to James S. Lawson, ½ part, (mtg $17,000,) $1.

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 208.1 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 20x irregular; James F. Delaney to Johanna M. Sleneers, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

1ST AV, e s, Lots 1,275 to 1,278, map of Wakefield; Patrick Ward to John W. Ward, ½ part, $1.

3D AV, 4,036 and 4,088, 54.9x100; Louis Berger to Gustav Thomas, (mtg $40,230,) $100.

9TH AV, 807½ and 809, 33.2x irregular; Nathan Weiss to Pauline A. Horn, ½ part, (mtg $14,500,) $100.

9TH AV, 807½ and 809, 33.2x irregular; Pauline A. Horn to Madison Square Mortgage Co., (mtg $14,500,) $100.

12TH ST, s s, 197 ft w of Avenue A, 24.8x103.3; Cornelia L. Curto and others to Giuseppina Pattella, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

27TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, runs s 98.9, w 20, n 3.3x w 5x n 95.6 to St x e 25 to beginning; Christopher Sherry to Oliver M. Hughes, (mtg $32,750,) $100.

70TH ST, 340 West, 21x100.5; Jarris B. Edson to Eliza B. Edson and another, $1.

74TH ST, 313 West; Jarris B. Edson to Elizabeth W. Edson, (mtg $50,000,) gift.

86TH ST, 110 West, 20x102.2; Sophie Sterns to Rosa Adelstein, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

91ST ST, 157 West, n s, 17x100.8; William E. Pruden to Mary E. Rooney, $1.

92d St, n s, 62.2 ft e of Madison Av, 17.1x100.8; James C. Sinclair to John L. Andrews, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.2x100; Elmore S. Banks and another, trustees, to Robert B. Knowles, $13,000.

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.2x100; Robert B. Knowles to Ann Collins, $100.

181ST ST, 134, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; William H. Quinlan to Sarah Cohen, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

186TH ST, n s, 101.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100; Aaron N. Mirell and others to Sarah Mirell, (mtg $35,050,) $100.

137TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 200x99.11; Max Radt to Jacob Oppenheim and others, (mtg $237,500,) $100.

138TH ST, 604 West, s w s, 16.8x99.11; George R. Brewster to Edmund L. Beaumont and others, $12,400.

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 275x99.11; 144th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 180x99.11; Frank Hendrick, referee, to Hopkins Holding Co., (mtg $470,900,) $8,000.

147TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; 147th St, s s, 165 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Philip Krauss, (mtg $40,250,) $16,000.

172D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 145x95; Edward Jacobs to Charles Garfiel and another, $128,154.

192D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Cathleen Turney to Jacob Hirsch, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified:

ANDREWS, John L., to Michael E. von Schoening, 92d St, 45 East, 5 years, 6%, $6,000

ADELSTEIN, Rosa, to Sophie Sterns; 86th St, 110 West, prior mtg $20,000, installments, $15,000

ADELSTEIN, Rosa, to Sophie Sterns; 86th St, 110, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 5½%, $15,000

BEAUMONT, Edmund L., to Darwin W. Esmont, executor; 128th St, 604 East, 3 years, $7,000

BUSHMILLER, Mary C., to Mary Scheibeler; Bristow St, e s, 235 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100, 5 years, 5½%, $1,500

CURRIE, Robert, to U. S. Trust Co.; 6th Av, 683, 3 years, $80,000

CREGAN, William J., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lot 162, map of East Tremont, bond, $4,000

CILETTI, Stanislav, to Louis Recht; Elizabeth St, w s, 115 ft s of Grand St, 40x94, due Dec. 6, 1908, 6%, $6,000

COLLINS, Ann, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.; 94th St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.2x100.8, 3 years, $10,000

COLLINS, Ann, to Robert B. Knowles; 94th St, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.2x100.8, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 5½%, $2,000

DE BARNALES, Emma J., to N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.; 138th St, 113 East, prior mtg $20,500, 3 years, $2,500

FEININGER, Emilie, to Anna Medan; Intervale Av, w s, 143.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100, prior mtg $2,000, due Jan. 1, 1911, 6%, $1,000

FLICHMAN, Abraham, to Helene Galewski; 4th St, 56 East; Suffolk St, 104, 1 year, 6%, $8,000

FRISCH, Herman, to Abraham Glanzer; 11th St, 644 East, 3 years, 6%, $550

GRANIERI, Felice, to American Mortgage Co.; 106th St, 344 East, 5 years, 5½%, $10,000

HEYMAN, Morris, to Elizabeth Wagner; 183d St, 631, 5 years, 5½%, $5,500

FISCHER, Sitta, to William H. McIntyre, trustee; Amsterdam Av, 1,411, 3 years, $16,000

HEBRON, James, to Harriet L. Thomas; Stebbins Av, e s, 188.9 ft s of 165th St, 50x80, 2 years, 6%, $2,500

HOPKINS HOLDING CO., to Kate Journeay; 144th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 2 lots, each 40x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $37,500, 5 years, 5½%, $75,000

HEIM, Selma S., to Rudolf Giattil; 82d St, 241 East, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6%, $1,300

LIPPMANN, Samuel, to Samson Lachman; Horatio St, 50, demand, 6%, $6,000

HOWELL, Alonzo, to Lillie Burmeister; 240th St, n s, 105 ft w of Katonah Av, 20x100, 3 years, 6%, $2,000

HOWELL, Alonzo, to Elisa Doornbos; 240th St, n s, 105 ft w of Katonah Av, 20x100, 3 years, 6%, $800

IMMOR, Charles, to Benjamin Benenson; Arthur Av, 2,135, prior mtg $6,250, 2 years, 6%, $1,250

IMMOR, Charles, to Benjamin Benenson; Arthur Av, 2,133, prior mtg $6,250, 2 years, 6%, $1,250

JACOBS, Everett, to Sadie C. Streim; 51st St, 545 and 547 West, bond, $6,450

JACOBS, Samuel Jr., to Leon S. Mendel, executor; Tinton Av, e s, 151.2 ft n of 158th St, 50x irregular, bond, $8,000

KIRKPATRICK, John, to Grace I. Grose; Mapes Av, n w corner of 179th St, 85x irregular; bond, $5,000

LANGER, Annie, to Emma Mack; 71st St, 408 East, due June 30, 1910, 6%, $1,000

LIEBLING, Joseph, to Sol Feiner; 118th St, s s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11, 2 years, 6%, $4,000

LUCAS, William E., to Jabez Burns; Greenwich St, w s, 154.3 ft s of Charlton St, 25x155, prior mtg $22,000, 1½ years, 6%, $23,000

McDONALD, Daniel J., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 42d St, 420 West, 3 years, $5,500

MAGINN, Vincent F., to Anna E. Maginn; Park Av, w s, 204.4 ft n of 179th St, 76.7x127.4, 3 years, $3,000

MARTIN, Clinton S., to Daniel J. O'Conor; Chambers St, 165, 167, and 169; Chambers St, 166 and 168, 2-15 part, 3 years, 5½%, $20,550

McNICHOLAS, Mary A., to Pincus Lowenfeld; 74th St, 252 East, prior mtg $7,500, 2 years, 6%, $1,000

M. McCORMACK CONSTRUCTION CO. to 12th Ward Bank; Hawthorne St, s e corner of Broadway, 120.6x50; Broadway, s s, 125 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x157.11, ½ year, 6%, $26,618

N. Y. HOD HOISTING CO. to Justine Bunde; 133d St, s s, 100 ft e of Cypress Av, 100x100, due Jan. 1, 1911, $600

OPPENHEIM, Jacob, to Max Radt; 137th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 200x99.11, 1 year, 6%, $10,500

PAULSEN, Jacob F., to Harry S. Purdy, executor; Tremont Av, n s, 50.6 ft e of Park Av, 25.8x103.6, 3 years, $10,000

PTACEK, Joseph, to E. Peterson; Lots 194 and 195, Map 371, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6%, $3,500

PISACRETA, Anna, to Mary J. Brown; Disbrow Place, e s, 162 ft n of De Milt Av, 25x145.3, 3 years, 6%, $1,000

REEBER, William C., to Clarence Tucker, trustee; 107th St, n s, 100 ft w of Exterior St, 3 years, 6%, $10,000

RILEY, Thomas F., to Tommaso Giordano; Lots 207 to 212, map of Norwood, 1 year, 6%, $8,000

ROONEY, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 9th St, 157 West, bond, $6,000

SOLMAX REALTY CO. to Eliza N. Hall; Mount Hope Place, 24 and 26, 2 lots, each 25x125; 2 mtgs, each $7,500, bond, $15,000

STAHL, Simon, to Simon Batt; 137th St, 312 West, 3 years, 5½%, $9,000

TONER, Michael, to Bank for Savings; 28th St, n s, 60.5 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9, 3 years, $7,000

VON GERICHTEN, Melissa, to Catherine Parker; Shell St, s s, 188.1 ft e of 4th Av, 86x100, 3 years, 6%, $2,000

WHITMORE, Elizabeth A., to Herman Lewald; 124th St, 418 West, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6%, $5,500

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION to Peter Gottsche; Washington Av, 962 to 966, prior mtg $10,000, bond, $5,000

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION to Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, 962 to 966, 3 years, $10,000

WITTHAUS, Guy, to Sarah H. Witthaus; 4th St, n w corner of Mercer St, 71.5x96.2, prior mtg $250,000, 3 years, $50,000

WHITNEY, Horace P., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Westchester Av, s w corner of 150th St, 101.8x84.6, 3 years, 6%, $5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FREEMAN ST, n s, 60 ft e of Chisholm St, 80x100; Thomas J. Carmack and others against George J. M. Kotnerk, owner and contractor, $608.

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 145 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor, $150.

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 250 ft s of Tiffany St, 420x100; Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor, $575.

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 181st St, 24x100; Morris Mancher against Harry Feller, owner and contractor, $465.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100; American Clothes Dryer Company against Emily Loewy, owner; Nathan Loewy Realty and Construction Company, contractor, $200.

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 50 ft s of Tiffany St, 500x100; Pietrowski and Konof Company against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor, $1,691.

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 250 ft s of Tiffany St, 350x100; Harbison Walker Refractories Company against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor, $462.

PARK AV, 540; 61st St, 53 to 59 East; Penn American Plate Glass Company against 540 Park Avenue, owner; and Herman Probst, contractor, $1,134.

EAST BROADWAY, 83 and 87; Michael Marx and others against Joseph H. Cohen, owner; Simon Henderson, contractor, $731.

132D ST, 45 to 55 West; Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Company against Levy & Franko, owners; Widerker & Kreindler, contractors, $100.

EAST BROADWAY, 85 and 87; T. H. Simonson & Son Co. against Joseph H. Cohen, owner; Simon Henderson, contractor, $1,120.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 65x127.1x65x126.11; Sarah L. Siegel and others against Carmine Altieri, owner and contractor, $113.

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 250 ft s of Tiffany St, 80x100; George A. Kuhner against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor, $1,854.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

79TH ST, 124 East; W. B. Corning & Brother against James D. Fessenden, Dec. 17, 1906, $61.

79TH ST, 124 East; William F. Dixon against James D. Fessenden, Dec. 20, 1906, $85.

79TH ST, 124 East; Rudolph Suhrada against James D. Fessenden, Jan. 14, 1907, $52.

217TH ST, n s, 207.6 ft e of Paulding Av; Charles M. Straub against Giuseppe Barone and others, Nov. 27, 1907, $75.

CEDAR AV, s e corner of 177th St; Harlem Supply Co. against Edwin F. Branning and others, Jan. 22, 1908, (canceled,) $632.

119TH ST, 341 and 343 East; Domenico Brovin against Joseph Lengel and others, Jan. 17, 1908, $175.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 154.10 ft n of 153d St; William Buess against John J. Hearn Construction Co. and others, Oct. 16, 1906, $545.

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 114th St, 150.11x100; Sender Jarmulowsky against Simon Wolk and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Clark.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 283 ft n of 166th St, 42.8x175; Caroline Wiegand and others against Louis Harrison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Gilleran.

WATER ST, 28; Greene St, s w corner of Prince St, 75x20; 29th St, s s, 197 ft e of 7th Av, 70.9x98.9; 84th St, 122 East; 85th St, 105 East; Alfred P. Hinton against Helen Bradish and others, (partition;) attorneys, Gould & Wilkie.

115TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Samson Lachman against Yetta Berkowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Goldsmith.

RIVERDALE AV, e s, 27.1 ft n of 261st St, 40x99x irregular; Mary A. Bolger against Marie F. D. Tippenhart, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Somerville & Somerville.

2D AV, 57 and 59; Callman Rouse against David Perlman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

158TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Pennington Whitehead, trustee, against Henry O'Neill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

129TH ST, 109 East; Julius E. Siegel against Isaac Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Pawel.

112TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Lilly Hirshkind against Julia Singer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wertheimer & Duffy.

2D AV, n w corner of 9th St, 89.6x105; Jonas Weil and others against Savoy Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. A. Hulett.

72D ST, 224 West; County Holding Co. against Thomas S. Ormiston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

62D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mortimer M. Singer against Samuel Kaniuk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Blaier.

8TH AV, s e corner of 53d St, 22x80; Maria L. Meincke against John R. Oxley and others, (partition;) attorneys, Kiernan, Nicholas & Moore.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 89.11 ft s of 153d St, 39.11x100; David Schoenfeld against Louis Block and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

54TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Saul Levine and others against Daniel Spitzer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pollak & Deutsch.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—A modern house 20-foot wide, three-story high, located on the west side in good neighborhood, to cost from $22,000 to $25,000; ten or eleven rooms and two baths. E., Box 103 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Sales, leasing, and management of choice New York business, residence, and apartment properties; many years' experience; wide associations. Charles J. Van De Mark, 10 East 42d St.

Wanted property west of 3d Av., between 116th and 120th Sts.; 5-story cold-water preferred. Send full particulars to P. A. Vaccarelli & Co., 209 East 116th St.

Wanted Suburban homes to lease and sell; many anxious daily applicants. Charles J. Van De Mark, 10 East 42d St.

Wanted—Apartments and residences to lease and estates to manage; thorough attention devoted. Charles J. Van De Mark, 10 E. 42d

Wanted—Stores, offices, and lofts to lease, all sections city; unusually promising activity. Charles J. Van De Mark, 10 East 42d St.

Dwellings, city, suburban properties; advertising, listing free; satisfaction assured. Ludlow Day, 10 East 42d.

Have clients who desire to lease tenements for term of years; send me particulars. Arthur G. Muhlker, 1,511 3d Av.

Cold-water tenement, Eighth or Amsterdam Av., north of 110th St. L., Box 105 Times Downtown.

Private house, between 103d-116th, west of Lexington; state particulars. D., 1,418 5th Av.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

At Stormville, Township of East Fishkill, Dutchess County—A splendid 210-acre dairy farm of unusual productiveness; a quiet, restful country homestead amid delightful surroundings; as "good wine needs no bush," suffice it to say that it is wanting in nothing that is essential to make country life beautifully sweet; for sale only, and at a price below its worth; rare opportunity. Charles J. Van De Mark, 10 East 42d.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE—Hotel and livery in popular Summer resort; southern edge of Adirondacks; a live, paying business; ample accommodations; $15,000; terms to suit. W. F. Jones, 431 West 125st St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

A Period of Sober Reflection

The investor who has decided to buy Guaranteed Mortgages wants the best guarantee. The Lawyers Mortgage Company claims its guarantee is the best for the following reasons:

It is the only Mortgage Company that limits the amount of mortgages guaranteed in proportion to its Capital and Surplus. In other words, it will not spread its guarantee so thinly over large amounts of mortgages as to weaken its effectivness.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital & Surplus, $4,250,000
59 Liberty St., New York.

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N. L. & L. OTTINGER,
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MORTGAGE MONEY
TO LEND
MANHATTAN ONLY.
ON FIRST MORTGAGE IN AMOUNTS FROM $25,000 TO $75,000.
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
A. L. MORDECAI & SON, INC.,
185 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Horace S. Ely & Co
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St

Geo. R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 2 East 55th St.

Rental $9,810; price $86,000, worth $80,000; 6-story, new; hot water; centrally located; $8,000 cash; earns $4,400 annually; 4-year mortgages. Builders failed. Principals only. JENKS, 156 Broadway.

Brooklyn 2d Mortgages
For Sale. Liberal discount. P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS
Liberal terms. Eisenberg, 150 Nassau St.

West Side.

A Modern RESIDENCE at Attractive Price. ATTENTION is called to the four-story dwelling No. 163 West 85th St.; most perfectly appointed dwelling in city; entire new plumbing, 3 tiled baths, electric light, new combination fixtures, parquet floors throughout; entire house newly decorated; silk wall hangings in drawing room; iron and plate glass entrance door. Price only $37,000. Premises OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

$30,000 BUYS a fine 3½ story brownstone 18 ft. front dwelling, with extension, in restricted neighborhood near West End Av., and convenient to express Subway station. House newly decorated, electric lighted, and ready for immediate occupancy. SLAWSON & HOBBS, No. 284 Columbus Av.

WEST 88TH ST., Near the Drive.—Modern four-story limestone and brick 21 ft. front dwelling, 3 baths, electric light; very HIGH CLASS throughout; only $45,000; worth $50,000 of any one's money. SLAWSON & HOBBS, No. 284 Columbus Av.

Roof-Made Water Pipes.
Conscientious treatment assured; work guaranteed. Southern Roofing & Repair Co., 137 East 23d St.

AT $21,000.—A well located 3-story 18-foot front house, with bath extension, 2 baths, electric light, parquet floors, and in perfect order, is CHEAP. We offer one such. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

Grand double flat, West 98th, near Park, $4,000. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

East Side.

56 and 58 East 88th St.
BARGAIN Size 62.7x100.8; one of the finest fireproof PRIVATE STABLES in New York; built for W. R. Leeds, Esq.
No columns on first floor; excellent for garage.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

Park Av. in 80s.—5-story; all improvements; enhancing rapidly; investment, speculation; price right, might enhance; brokers protected. Henley, 1,394 Lexington.

Bargain.—125th, near 3d Av., store property; 5 stores, 14 rooms; 28x100; 4 families; boilers, ranges; price, $33,000; cash, $4,000. Owner, 119 E. 106th St.

Below 14th Street.

Builders.—Will sell or exchange Rivington St. corner, with old building, for new flat or business property. Knobloch, 527 Lenox Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Account of other interests will sacrifice eight-family flat on main avenue; 4 trolley lines and elevated one block; Subway two blocks; no agents. Bargain, Box 30 Times, Times Square.

Corner, 100x100, built full saloon hall, stage, meeting rooms, bowling alleys, doing excellent business; bargain; good condition; don't delay. Beald, 53 St. Mark's Place, New York.

Any one seeking investment, no risk whatsoever, positively big returns; clean, straightforward real estate proposition. Albert Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills
Will be 15 minutes from 33d St., MANHATTAN.
All Improvements
Houses and Lots for sale.
Take Auto Stage from
CORD MEYER CO.'S Office, Elmhurst, L. I.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

BUILDER'S LOAN
L M
Lots in Borough Park, Kensington, Bay Ridge, Woodhaven, with loans to Al builders. Call early at LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

2D MORTGAGE, $15,000, for sale, 2 years to run; equity over $30,000; also one $9,900, 2½ years. Lewis Levy, 56 Pine St.

MONEY TO LOAN
on 1st and 2d mortgages, Manhattan.
SAMUEL J. HESS, 261 Broadway.

$25,000, $28,000, $30,000
TO LOAN AT 5%.
HILLENBRAND & NASSOIT, B'way & 109th

$125,000 TO LOAN 4½ PER CENT., $300,000 LOAN 5 PER CENT. ON MANHATTAN CHOICE PROPERTIES; $50,000, SMALL AMOUNT FOR SECOND MORTGAGES. W. O. BEATON, 52 BROADWAY.

Brooklyn 2d Mortgages
For Sale. Liberal discount. A. C. T., Box 126 Times Downtown.

1st Mortgage Money, 2nds
CANALIZO, 32 BROADWAY.

Have $90,000 for good first mortgage applications, 5½%; principals only. Adler, 1,606 1st Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

CHOICE CORNER PLOT
95x100, in one of the best sections of the Bronx; no rock; ripe for building; northwest corner 188th St. and Cambrelling Av.
Price $16,000. Terms to suit.
SAMUEL J. HESS, 261 Broadway.

5-story tenement house, Italian section, Harlem; will exchange for city or suburban. Retzker, 132 Nassau St. Telephone 3789 Beekman.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPRING IS AT HAND
with its usual crop of fly-by-night development companies. Don't let their so-called bargain prices tempt you into buying lots in "one transit line" suburbs.

MORRIS PARK, "In the Heart of the Bronx,"
has been before you every day for a year and wise investors have been buying there

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Pity of Christ for the Shepherdless"; 4 P. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., "The Passion Play," illustrated with stereopticon views; Prof. Julius E. Ward.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. C. H. Sears will preach on "A Vision of Four Cities"; 7:45 P. M., Special Service. Brief addresses, Norwegian, Lettish, and Slovak choirs will sing.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, 23d St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Oscar Haywood, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "The Irony of History." Evening subject: "The Function of Faith."

South Branch, West 33d St., near 9th Av. Rev. C. P. MacGregor will preach at 11 A. M.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West 46th Street, THE REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D. will preach to-morrow, (Sunday,) in the morning, on "THE TRANSFIGURATION OF THREAT AND TERROR." Evening, "JOHN STUART MILL," a sermon illustrating the progress of a brilliant intellect from arrogant denial to a reverent search for God. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, morning, at 9:30. YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S CLASSES.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, cor. 31st St. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. Everybody's Bible Class, DR. WILBERT W. WHITE, Leader. Subject: "Christianity Under Fire." Strangers Cordially Invited.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square.—EDWARD JUDSON, the pastor, will preach, 11 A. M., "The Seventh Commandment in New Testament Restatement," and 8 P. M., "Can the Modern Man Believe in Providence?"

Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Av., above 126th St., Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning: "The Sin I Know." Evening: "The Right to Live."

The Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Av. and 141th St., Rev. Rufus P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Bible School, 10 A. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Cordial welcome to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th Street. Public Worship at 11 A. M. The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, will preach. 8 P. M.—Series of sermons on "The Character of Jesus," by the Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON. 5 P. M., Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Broadway and 76th St. Rev. HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Evening, first in Lenten series.

JEWISH.

Free Synagogue, 81ST ST., COLUMBUS-AMSTERDAM AVS., Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi. SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING AT 11:15. Address: "A Prophet in Babylon; or, Moral Leadership of the Church." SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:15. "Mohammedanism," by Hon. Talcott Williams, LL. D. ALL ARE WELCOME.

Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Dr. S. Schulman will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Unity and Division in a Great City." All welcome.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Congestion of Our Population." All welcome.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av., 11 A. M. Prof. CHARLES ZUEBLIN of Chicago University on "RELIGION AND THE STATE."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11-8. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Rev. William M. Horn, Broadway, 93d St.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Jane St. M. E. Church, (Near 8th Av.)—11, Rev. Stephen Merritt; 8, Dr. Hermance; 8:45, Dr. Marsh of London. Miss Pope will sing.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th Street. Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor; subject—"A MIRACULOUS PRAYER," followed by service of Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Special Musical Service, at which the Cantata "Ruth," by Gaul, will be rendered by the choir. Bible School at 9:45 A. M.

57th Av. Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. John Wesley Hill,
11—"Cause and Cure of Hard Times."
8—"The Religion of Abraham Lincoln."
Special Concert this evening. Illustrated Lecture Tuesday.

St. Andrew's M. E. Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue. GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister. Sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor. Evening subject: "An Ancient Love Story."

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and 86th Street, Rev. GEORGE U. WENNER, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"A Sincere Service." 8 P. M.—"Temptations of the Tongue."

NEW CHURCH.

"The Life of Our Lord." A series of Narrative and Interpretative Sermons, setting forth the spiritual significance of the events in the Life of the Saviour. March 8, "How He Came." Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Service 11 A. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The tenth of the series of sermons on "THE KINGDOM OF GOD—The Social Message of Christianity." Preacher, Principal BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D., of Tuskegee Institute; subject—"THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND THE RACE PROBLEM." Special attention is called to the exchange of preachers for this date. All are welcome.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at VESPER SERVICE at 4. Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., will preach at EVENING SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE. Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M. MEN'S CLASS taught by DR. FAGNANI. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M.: Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., between Broadway-7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "The Bright Side of the Hall Bedroom."
Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Sunday morning at 9:45; Sunday School, 3 P. M. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Church of the Puritans, 130th St. and 5th Av., Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. Edwin F. Hallenbeck, D. D., } Services 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M. Dr. Stevenson will preach in the morning. In the afternoon Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton Theological Seminary, will deliver the third of four lectures on "The Ethical Side of Christian Doctrine." Dr. Hallenbeck will preach at the Special Sunday Evening Service. Bible School, 9:30 A. M. Men's Bible Class, conducted by Dr. Hallenbeck, 10 A. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening at 8:15.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Cor. West End Av. and 91st St., EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Story of Photina." 8 P. M.—"The Fifth Gospel." Free pews at this service.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast corner 73d St. and Madison Av., Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M., 4:30 and 8 P. M. The Pastor will preach in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. CHAS. W. GILKEY at night.

New York Presbyterian Church, 128th St. and 7th Av., D. J. McMillan, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, Ph. D., Pastor-elect, will preach 11 A. M. Subject—"Mountain Views." 8 P. M.—"Peter's Keys—Our Keys."

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street, Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, D. D., will preach.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. Dr. Anson R. Atterbury, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET, Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Minister. Preaching at 11 and 8 by Dr. Mackenzie.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor. Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister. Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School for children and adults, 10 and 11 A. M. A fifteen-minute service is held daily, except Saturday, in the auditorium of the church at 12:10 o'clock. Ten minutes of organ music before each service.

Special Sunday Evening Service 8 P. M. March 8th, **Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,** 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. Edwin F. Hallenbeck, D. D., Associate Pastor, will preach. Topic: "A Monarch and Yet Slave." Organ Prelude. Chorus Choir. Mr. R. B. Mitchell, Soloist. You will be cordially welcomed.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Cor. of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the pastor will preach. At the evening service Rev. George Titus Berry, D. D., will speak on the work of the McAll Mission in France. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pastor; Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Jr., Asst. Pastor. Dr. Keigwin will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "The Transforming Power of the Upward Look." Evening: "The Runaway Tongue."

West Presbyterian Church, On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Calvary Church, 4th Av., 21st St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. The Rt. Rev. Coadjutor Bishop David H. Greer will preach.

Christ Church, Broadway, 71st St., Rev. George A. Strong, Rector.—8, Holy Communion; 11, Morning Service and Sermon, Rector; 8 P. M., Special Service; address by Mr. Don O. Shelton.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET, Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon, (rector.) 4 P. M.—Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M.—Mr. Alexander Irvine will speak on "The Brook Farm Experiment."

Church of the Holy Apostle, 9th Av. and 28th St., Rev. Appleton Grannis, Rector. Services, 8 and 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8 and 11 A. M., 4 P. M.; weekdays, 12:25 and 5 P. M.

Church of the Resurrection, 115 East 74th St., **Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, Rector.** Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Excellent music. Strangers welcome.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9; Stainer's Mass and Sermon, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4. Sermon and Choral Litany, Vested Choir, Male Quartette, 8 P. M.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 Est 27e Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

Memorial Service for the late Bishop Satterlee, 4 P. M. All seats free. Addresses by Bishop Potter, Bishop Greer, and Archdeacon Nilson. Choral Service and Sermon, 8 P. M.

St. Paul's Chapel.
MIDDAY SERVICES:
12:05, 12:45; also daily, 8 (or 8:30) A. M.

Saint Agnes' Chapel, Trinity Parish, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., the Rev. W. T. Manning, S. T. D., Vicar.—Services at 8:45, 7:30, 9:45, 11:00, 4:00, 8:00.

St. Andrew's, 5th Av., 127th. Dr. Van De Water preaches every Sunday morning and every Wednesday night in Lent. Rev. I. E. Freeman of Yonkers preaches Sunday night.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M.—Special Musical Service. Preacher, the Rector. 5 P. M.—Organ Recital by Leopold Stokowski.

Daily Noonday Services from 12:15 to 12:45.

AT ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av., 71st Street, 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon by BISHOP COURTNEY. 8, Evening Prayer, Sermon, Rev. H. M. Kirkby.

St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., will preach at the 11 A. M. service and Rev. Chas. H. Hayes, D. D., at 8 P. M.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M. Special Service for children, 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Senior Pastor. **First Church,** 121st St., near 3d Av., Pastor, Rev. Benj. E. Dickhaut.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Evening topic: "Why Doesn't the Church Succeed?"

Lenox Av. Church, Cor. 123d St., Pastor, Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D.—At 11 A. M., preaching by Rev. Charles J. Young, D. D., at 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Forward the Vanguard!" Evening: "Does It Pay to be a Christian?"

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister Rev. Alexander MacColl will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The World's Lost God." Evening: "What Is Yonder Memorial Stone? The Record of a Brave Soul's Surrender."

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Strength and Beauty." Evening: "Partial Knowledge."

Hamilton Grange Church, Convent Av. and West 149th St., Chalmers P. Dyke, Minister. —Services at 11 and 8. S. S., 9:30. Open pews.

South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister. 10 A. M., Children's Service. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. 4 P. M., Cantata, "King David." Lenten service Friday, 4 P. M.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

Services in Christ's Mission, 331 West 57th St.—Afternoon, 3:30. Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches: "Agreements and Differences between Protestantism and Catholicism."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Religious Society of Friends. Religious meetings, 11 A. M., at East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St., near Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Public lectures under the auspices of the **N. Y. Branch, Theosophical Society,** by C. JINARAJADASA, B. A.: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "OUR LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE"; Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., "GOD THE BEAUTIFUL." Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. Thursday, 8:15 P. M., "TELEPATHY," Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th St.

Under Auspices **Theosophical Society,** 244 Lenox Av. Chas. E. Birdsall lectures Sunday, 11 A. M., "THE POWER OF THOUGHT." **Carnegie (Chamber Music) Hall;** Musical Programme.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Du Prel's Philosophy," E. Herrmann; next Tuesday evening, "The End of the Journey."

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian.) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach Subject—"CITY LIFE AND HUMAN LIFE." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian.) 34th St., cor. Park Av. Ministers: { REV. ROBERT COLLYER, Lit. D. { REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES. Services at.....11 A. M. Rev. John Haynes Holmes will preach. Subject: Unitarianism and Some Modern Theological Problems—7—"WHICH IS THE TRUE CHURCH?"

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11. "THE UNITARIAN MOVEMENT." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St. The pastor, Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "DISSATISFIED WITH THE WORLD." At the vesper service, 4:30 P. M., Dr. Hall will give a short address, "IN THE BEGINNING GOD," and the quartet and chorus choir will continue Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation."

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE by the Children of the **Five Points House of Industry,** 155 Worth Street. HEAR THEM SING at 3:30 P. M. Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc. Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

Carnegie Lyceum, Evangelist C. H. Edwards. Free Bible Lectures every Sunday evening. Subject Sunday night: "The Fig Tree Parable; or, The Impending Doom of Nations." Special Music.

Dr. Warren's Strangers' Lenten Services at Hotel Wellington, Sun., 4 P. M. Prominent ministers and singers will assist. Public invited.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av.—March 8, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., REV. P. W. PHILPOTT of Hamilton, Canada, will speak at both services. Philpott will conduct revival services each evening at 8 to March 20th.

HENRY FRANK, Lotus Hall, 115 West 79th St., Sunday, 11. "Economic Future of Marriage." Come early.

Liberty Congregation, Lyric Hall, 6th Av. (42d St.)—Sunday morning, John Russell Coryell on "Woman Suffrage and Woman's Freedom." Seats free.

Madison C. Peters, Broadway, cor. 72d, 11, "Has the Modern Pulpit a Social Message for the 20th Century?" Prelude: "Shall Vivisection Be Tolerated?" 8, Masonic Hall, People's Free Concert. Great Programme. Fine Artists.

New Thought, (Science of Being,) 151 West 70th St.—Sunday, 4 P. M., "Stilling the Tempest," Mrs. J. Verlage.

People's Popular Sunday Service, Auspices of Madison Av. Reformed Church. BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. and Broadway, TO-MORROW AT 8:00 P. M. Doors Open at 7:30 P. M. Harp, Organ, Piano, Cornet and Violin Music. Male Chorus, Mixed Chorus, and Full Chorus OF 150 VOICES.

DR. WM. CARTER Will Speak. Adm. Free.

In the morning Dr. Carter preaches at the church, cor. 57th and Madison Av., at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Giving Ourselves." A cordial invitation is extended to all to both these services.

Special Lenten Service, Tuesday evening, March 10. Organ Prelude at 8 o'clock. Address by **Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires,** "REPENTANCE." **Young Women's Christian Association,** 7 East 15th St. All Women Cordially Invited.

The Old McAuley Water Street Mission, 316 Water St. (Under Brooklyn Bridge.)—Services every night at 7:30; Sunday at 3 P. M. Perpetual Revival. Drunkards especially welcome.

Vedanta.—Swami Paramananda, "Unity and Variety" at 11 A. M.; 135 West 80th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 10,640—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NELLIE GAFFNEY and MAY L. CARRIERE, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Gaffney & Carriere, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nellie Gaffney and May L. Carriere, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Gaffney & Carriere, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1908, the said Nellie Gaffney and May L. Carriere, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Gaffney & Carriere, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 6th, 1908.

NO. 10,642:—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER FEINSTEIN, individually and as a member of the firm of SHAPIRO & FEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Meyer Feinstein, individually and as a member of the firm of Shapiro & Feinstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1908, the said Meyer Feinstein, individually and as a member of the firm of Shapiro & Feinstein, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 6th, 1908.

NO. 10,645.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURDOCH M. CAMPBELL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Murdoch M. Campbell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1908, the said Murdoch M. Campbell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 6th, 1908.

NO. 10,582.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL H. GILMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Daniel H. Gilman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1908, the said Daniel H. Gilman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 6th, 1908.

NO. 10,695.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BLOCH, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1908, the said Abraham Bloch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 6th, 1908.

NO. 10,668.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DALY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William H. Daly of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1908, the said William H. Daly was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 6th, 1908.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM PRAGER, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL VAN BENSCHOTEN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered therein, bearing date the 12th day of November, 1907, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1908, at twelve o'clock of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and Houston Street, which parcel of land is bounded westerly in front by said First Avenue; southerly by Houston Street; northerly by land now or formerly belonging to Isaac A. Storm, and easterly by land now or formerly belonging to Cornelius Du Bois, which said lot of land contains in front on First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet two (2) inches; in the rear on land now or formerly of Cornelius Du Bois twenty-five (25) feet four (4) inches; southerly by Houston Street ninety-two (92) feet, and northerly on the other side by land now or formerly of Isaac A. Storm eighty-eight (88) feet five (5) inches, be said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises which were conveyed by William C. Cox, referee, to Lemuel Pittman, Cornelius Van Benschoten, Samuel Van Benschoten, and Henry H. Johnson, by referee's deed, dated February 25, 1887, and recorded April 8, 1887, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 2,047 of Conveyances, Page 80.

Dated New York, February 18, 1908.

HUGH R. GARDEN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

HON. THOMAS W. PITTMAN, Defendant in person, and attorney for Defendant, Josephine Pittman Hamilton.

WILLIAM H. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Esq., Attorney for Defendant American Mortgage Company.

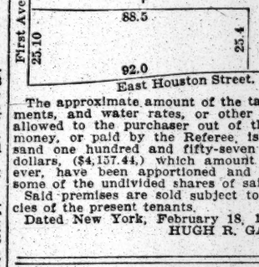
J. HOMER HILDRETH, Esq., Attorney for Defendants, Executors of Cornelius Van Benschoten, deceased.

STARK B. FERRISS, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Marie Louise Hollerith.

EDWIN L. FORD, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Samuel Van Benschoten et al.

HON. WILLIAM S. JACKSON, Attorney General, &c.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 2 First Avenue and 174 East Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is four thousand one hundred and fifty-seven and 44-100 dollars, ($4,157.44,) which amount may, however, have been apportioned and paid as to some of the undivided shares of said premises.

Said premises are sold subject to the tenancies of the present tenants.

Dated New York, February 18, 1908.

HUGH R. GARDEN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE NEAL BANK, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 27th, 1907.

RUSHMORE, BISBEE, ROGERS & STERN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, The Neal Bank:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 24th, 1908, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the same day.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1908.

RUSHMORE, BISBEE, ROGERS & STERN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Place of Trial, City and County of New York.—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Plaintiff, against NEAL BANK, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 28, 1907.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Post Office Address and Office, No. 128 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TO NEAL BANK, DEFENDANT:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Vernon M. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of January, 1908, and filed on that day with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said County, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 26th day of December, 1907.

Dated New York, January 24, 1908.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, New York City, New York.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMPSON PIE BAKING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Holt, District Judge, the undersigned receiver will sell by Charles Shongood, Esq., United States auctioneer in bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, all the business, property, assets, and effects of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of horses, wagons, pie-baking paraphernalia, fixtures, mirrors, cases, and all the assets of the above-named bankrupt used in carrying on the pie-baking business at the office and place of business of the above-named bankrupt, located at No. 49 Vandam Street and 161 Varick Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, together with the lease of said premises, on Saturday, March 7, 1908, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The above property will be sold free and clear of a certain chattel mortgage alleged to have been made by the said Thompson Pie Baking Company to James A. Thompson on the 9th day of January, 1908.

MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

FINCH & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID COHEN, Alleged Bankrupt.

By order of this court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell the property, assets, and effects of the above-named alleged bankrupt at public auction on Friday, March 13th, 1908, at one P. M., at No. 104 Essex Street, New York City.

The property to be sold consists of curtains, portieres, table covers, shawls, clocks, underwear, carpets, and a general stock of peddlers' supplies, also a safe, desk, counters, and fixtures.

The outstanding accounts due to the bankrupt from peddlers and other debtors will also be offered to the highest bidder at this sale, and a list of said accounts can be inspected at the office of the attorneys for the receiver up to the date of sale. All of the other property can be inspected at the bankrupt's premises, aforesaid, on the 11th and 12th days of March, 1908, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

OPPENHEIMER & SCHREIER, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

To WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. THOMPSON MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 12, 1908, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 82-90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, printing plant, type of all sizes, electric dynamos, a large stock of calendars, and art advertising novelties, office furniture, typewriter, safe, fixtures, &c. JESSE WATSON, Receiver. H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 10,684.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUFUS H. KING, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Rufus H. King of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1908, the said Rufus H. King was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 6, 1908.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. J.,

Directly on the ocean front with unobstructed view, is always popular in Winter on account of its unequalled appointments and equipment to care for guests at this season of the year.

Hot and cold Sea Water in private baths.

WALTER J. BU

LOST AND FOUND.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Pocketbook, March 6, 10 to 11 A. M., on Park or Madison Av., between 65th and 44th St., a black wallet, containing $50 to $60 in bills and visiting cards, reading "Capt. Metcalfe," without address. Return Hotel Oxford, 58th St. and Park Av.; reward.

LOST—Open-face gold watch, "F. L. T." fob, last Sunday afternoon, in Orpheum Theatre, or on way home therefrom via Rockwell Place and Flatbush-7th Av. car; liberal reward. Thos. L. Holland, 739 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Left on Bath Beach (Brooklyn) "L" train before Christmas, brown paper package containing kodak print of Colonial mansion and enlargement of same. Finder notify James A. Rooney, 1,945 83d St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between Jersey City, West 23d St. Ferry, and West 86th St., leather suit case, initials "J. S. H." on bottom; $100 reward. Return to 170 Broadway, Room 206; no questions asked.

LOST—Four pear-shaped pieces of coral, Thursday, March 5, in the vicinity of Maiden Lane, John and Nassau Sts. Reward for the return of same to McTeigue, Manz & Co., No. 31 West 31st St.

LOST—Diamond crescent, Wednesday night, about midnight, between 50th St. and Madison Av. and 72d St. and Broadway, via surface cars; liberal reward. H. L. Smith, Hotel Regent.

LOST—A lady's gold watch, between 88th and Columbus, 114th and Manhattan Av., monogram "L. M. C." L. M. C., Box 46 Times, Times Square.

LOST—At Grand Central Station, suit case marked R. T. C., Detroit. Reward and no questions for return of papers therein to D. R. Vaux Co., 378 W. 35th St.

LOST—Between West 86th St. and 34th St. and Broadway, a lady's gold lorgnette. Reward if returned to E. W. Roberts, 281 4th Av., Manhattan.

LOST—Between Weehawken and Long Island (34th St.) Ferry, one diamond screw earring; finder will be rewarded. Heyman, 1,887 Madison Av., New York.

LOST—Lynx muff; whole skin, left in taxicab or in leaving taxicab corner West 72d St. and Broadway. Return to or address Mrs. S. Robbins, the Ansonia, apartment 341. Reward.

LOST—Charm, with "V. M. C., 1,105" engraved on it, March 5, 1908. J. S. Furlong, Pier A, N. R., Room 9. Reward, $2.

LOST—Gold locket and chain, marked "C. M. F." Reward if returned to Miss Fairlie, Room 227, Grand Central Station.

LOST—Wednesday, 5th Av., 22d or 23d St., gold necklace, Rococo style. Reward if returned to 29 West 54th St.

LOST—Pearl stud Tiffany make, No. 862; liberal reward if returned. The Loraine, 2 East 45th St.

$25 REWARD for piece of diamond chain with pear-shaped diamond drop and other small diamonds, lost March 2 between Clinton Av., Brooklyn, and New York Theatre. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$200.00 REWARD will be paid for the return to No. 4 5th Av. of sable-lined fur overcoat taken from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. on Tuesday morning.

LOST AND FOUND BANK BOOKS.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 410,968, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,541, special deposit dept., Hamilton Bank of New York City, 7th Av. Branch; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST AND FOUND CATS & DOGS.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—White French poodle, Feb. 27; good reward if returned. Almgien, 201 West 142d St.

LOST—Male Irish terrier, around 79th St. and Riverside Drive; license No. 7,275. Reward of $10 if returned to Jenney, 472 West End Av.

FOUND.

FOUND, March 5—Awaiting owners Lost Property Office, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 39 Greenwich St.:

FOUND ON SECOND AV. ELEVATED.

Purse	Glove	Overalls
Magazines	Stockings	Bottle

FOUND ON THIRD AV. ELEVATED.

Cap	Knife	Pocketbook
Keys	Shoes	Watch
2 dresses	Photograph	Eyeglasses
Waist	Lady's hat	Satchel
Bottle	Purse	Books

FOUND ON SIXTH AV. ELEVATED.

Satchel	6 books	Music
Eyeglasses	Neckties	Gloves
Pin	Medicine	Eyeglass case
2 purses	Tablets	Neckpiece
Hatpin	Coffee	Table cloth

FOUND ON NINTH AV. ELEVATED.

Satchel	Drawings	Underwear
Book	Music	Shirt

FOUND IN SUBWAY.

Umbrella	Grip	Insurance
2 handbags	6 books	policy
Eyeglasses	Papers	Muffler
2 muffs	Badge	Clothing
Medal	Letter	Seed
Money	Keys	Wrench
2 pocketbooks	Paper	

FOUND, March 5—Awaiting owners Lost Property Office, Pennsylvania R. R., Jersey City, N. J.:

FOUND ON PENNSYLVANIA TRAINS.

Paper	Umbrellas	Letters
Brush	Overcoat	Cane
Rubbers	Eyeglasses	Pillow
Hat	Book	Comb
Package	Penknife	

FOUND IN 23D ST. WAITING ROOM.

Chain

FOUND ON 23D ST. FERRY.

Candy

FOUND, March 4—Awaiting owners Lost Property Office, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, 168 Montague St., Brooklyn:

FOUND ON BROOKLYN ELEVATED LINES.

Coffee	Tobacco	Pocketbook
Umbrella		

FOUND ON BROOKLYN SURFACE LINES.

Muff	Books	Gloves
Pocketbook	Umbrella	

FOUND, March 5—Awaiting owners Lost Property Office, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Grand Central Station:

Blue prints	Lunch bag	Pocketbook
Gloves	Muffs	Eyeglasses
Umbrellas	Bag	Suit case
Packages	Book	

FOUND, March 5—Awaiting owners Information Desk, Erie R. R., Jersey City:

4 muffs	Hat	Coat
2 umbrellas	Book	Tea
Gloves	Eyeglasses	2 pillows
Boa	Package	

FOUND, March 5—Awaiting owners Information Desk, Erie R. R., Jersey City:

Umbrella	Hat	Coat
2 muffs	Book	Tea
Gloves	Eyeglasses	2 pillows
Boa	Package	

FOUND, March 6—On boats New England Navigation Co. Apply office Commissary, foot Warren St.:

FALL RIVER LINE, S. S. PLYMOUTH.

Doll	Hairpin	Case
Cake	Clay pigeon	Umbrella
Package		

FOUND, March 5—Awaiting owners Information Desk, D., L. & W. R. R., Hoboken, N. J.:

Umbrella	Handbag	Book
Photograph	Gloves	Plans
3 rings		

FOUND, March 5—In vehicles of the Westcott Express Company. Apply Superintendent, 46th St. and Madison Av.:

2 umbrellas

FOUND, March 5—Awaiting owners Information Desk, Long Island R. R., Long Island City:

2 packages

FOUND, March 6—Awaiting owners Lost Property Clerk's Office, Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry St.:

Keys

FOUND, March 5—Awaiting owners Station Master Jersey Central R. R., Jersey City:

Hat case | Book

BOARDERS WANTED.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, and 33 WEST.—Rooms, well heated and furnished; excellent board telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large room; excellent table board; references.

42D, 48 WEST.—Excellent accommodations for table guests; dining room on parlor floor; references.

61ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; select; near Sub., elevated; telephone, baths; parlor dining.

74TH ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant, desirable room, with all conveniences; good board; telephone; references.

90D ST., 163 WEST.—Choice room; dressing room next to bath; select home; table guests.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—Attractive house; steam heat; good board; refined, Christian family; references.

BROADWAY, 2,405, (91st St.)—Refined French family, bright, cheerful room, suite; telephone, elevator; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable room, with board. Apartment No. 2.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square Northwest.) — Large, sunny room; ample closet; steam heat; excellent table; $10-$15 per week.

WEST END AV., 879, corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; most beautiful and sanitary location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

East Side.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Attractive, cozy rooms; excellent board; also roommates; table guests; midwinter rates.

IRVING PLACE, NO. 53, Nicholas Fish Mansion.—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast served in rooms; references desired.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 606, (corner 61st St.) —Suites and separate rooms, with board; $25 to $30, two persons; single $8, $12.

BOARDERS WANTED.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, and 33 WEST.—Rooms, well heated and furnished; excellent board telephone.

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142D ST., 516 WEST.—Attractive house; steam heat; good board; refined, Christian family; references.

BROADWAY, 2,405, (91st St.)—Refined French family, bright, cheerful room, suite; telephone, elevator; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable room, with board. Apartment No. 2.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square Northwest.) — Large, sunny room; ample closet; steam heat; excellent table; $10-$15 per week.

WEST END AV., 879, corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; most beautiful and sanitary location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

East Side.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Attractive, cozy rooms; excellent board; also roommates; table guests; midwinter rates.

IRVING PLACE, NO. 53, Nicholas Fish Mansion.—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast served in rooms; references desired.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 606, (corner 61st St.) —Suites and separate rooms, with board; $25 to $30, two persons; single $8, $12.

BOARDERS WANTED.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

Long Island.

AT DOUGLASTON, Long Island, 12 miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished heated rooms; running water; telephone; quiet house.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; running hot water; telephone.

29TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms, heated, for gentlemen.

41ST ST., 124 WEST.—$2 to $10; heat, hot, cold water; also parlor floor.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; conveniences; near car lines; refined surroundings.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large, sunny room; suitable living or business purposes; all conveniences; telephone.

58TH ST., 228 WEST.—For weddings, dances, receptions, &c.; parlor floor; handsomely decorated; parquet floor; reasonable.

81ST ST., 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished front rooms, $3 up; conveniences; private; homelike. Mrs. Hoban.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—Finely furnished room, with private bath, in private house; telephone, electric light; gentleman only; breakfast served in room if desired.

96TH, 121 WEST.—Absolutely clean newly furnished suite; southern exposure; Subway; gentlemen; references. Vanderhoof.

97TH ST., 50 WEST.—Very large, well furnished, sunny room; running water; $7; telephone.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—One room, $12 single, and another room, $10 single.

106TH ST., 151 WEST.—Lady will rent part of her desirable light apartment, second floor; kitchen privileges if desired; references. Dodds.

107TH ST., 207 WEST.—Light, warm room; reasonable board; optional; private family. Thurman.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Large south front room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; private family. Hills.

118TH ST., 420 WEST. (Near Columbia University.)—Neat, comfortable room for gentlemen. Schaefer.

129TH ST., 116 WEST.—Homelike furnished bedroom, adjoining bath. Parsons.

East Side.

33D, 30 EAST.—Handsome suite, two large rooms, private bath; all conveniences; moderate rent.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant small room; reasonable to an acceptable tenant.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Well heated room; running water; bath adjoining; also single room; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath adjoining; small room; gentlemen; breakfast; valet.

Brooklyn.

TAYLOR ST., 153.—Select neighborhood, near Williamsburg Bridge and ferries; large sunny front room; all improvements; desirable; terms reasonable; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

Absolutely select furnished apartments, large and small rooms, also boarding places are in demand. We have numerous applications daily. After investigation we will recommend to you. Request representative to call with full particulars. Strictest confidence assured. Temple Rental Co., 5 Beekman St.

Apartment, Room, Board Directory; rents desirable vacancies quickly. 10 East 42d. Telephone 5566—38th.

Refined young man wants room in small private family or individual. B., Box 61 Times, Times Square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

Studio rooms, living and business; heat, gas, water; $12 a month up. 228 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—Dressmaker, to alter dress. Apply at once by letter; must have reference. Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, Broadway-93d St.

Governesses.

WANTED—A French governess or teacher during the Summer months of July, August, and September to go into the country about 25 miles from New York and take charge of a girl five years old. Address W., Box 89 Times, Times Square.

WANTED — GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENDANTS, MATRONS, secretaries, companions, nurses. HOPKIN'S Educational Agency, 1 Union Square, 4923 Stuyvesant.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano, $200, $500; contraltos, $100, $150, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Two women of intelligence and good appearance to present an educational course for children. Houghton, Mifflin, 85 5th Av.

WANTED—Girls for addressing, (typewriter;) salary $5.00 per week. Address Madison, P. O. Box 645 New York City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

WANTED—Accountant familiar with cost work; $20; (other positions.) Mighill, (Position Broker,) 814 Flatiron Bldg.

Boys.

WANTED—Bright American boy, 16 to 18 years, office work commission house; with experience preferred. Address own handwriting, L. B., Box 125 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

WANTED.—A PROMINENT LACE AND EMBROIDERY IMPORTING HOUSE, DOING AN ANNUAL BUSINESS OF NEARLY $2,000,000, REQUIRES A LIVE, HUSTLING SALESMAN FOR ENTIRE SOUTHERN TERRITORY; ALSO NEW YORK STATE AND PART OF OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN WHO CAN SHOW MERITORIOUS PAST RECORDS APPLY. REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. BOX 48 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

WANTED—Salesman for sample books house, catering to manufacturing clothiers, but not exclusively; must be a trade getter, a hustler, and all the good points. James G. Reynolds & Son, 242 North Third St., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—Salesmen; capable men who can invest $50 will be given liberal contract as sales managers for out-of-town offices. Call Radium Mfg. Co., 116 West 39th St.

WANTED—A high-grade specialty salesman. Apply American Slicing Machine Co., 96 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Quartet, sopranos, $250-$450; Brooklyn churches. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors, $200, $400, $500; bassos, $150, $200. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

SMART ADVERTISING SOLICITORS with good connections among automobile concerns and garages, having wasted their time on useless or unprofitable publications, will find an unusual opportunity to make $100 a week with the

NORTH AMERICAN A. B. C. RAILWAY AND TOURIST GUIDE,

the most unique and useful publication now in the market. Apply to Advertising Manager, Suite 326-7, Temple Court Building, Beekman and Nassau Sts.

WANTED—Smart men, no loafers, but good canvassers, obliged to earn a good living, may get a chance to earn $30-$40 a week. Apply after 9 A. M. to the Circulation Manager of the "North American A. B. C., Railway and Tourist Guide," Temple Court Bldg., Beekman and Nassau Sts.

WANTED—Experienced solicitor to get advertising for a comic college bi-weekly magazine. See D. D. Streeter, Jr., in Jester office, West Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

WANTED—Gentleman can secure large, permanent income influencing capital for safe, very profitable operations in Manhattan realty bargains. Room 1,008 Flatiron Bldg.

WANTED—Advertising solicitor on daily newspaper to solicit cards for daily trade directory on commission. Address S. R., Box 145 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Advertising solicitor familiar with the real estate field to work on commission basis. E. X. Z., Box 48 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—General lithographic artist, to make sketches and reproduce general work. Apply Bulman Bros., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada.

WANTED—High-class stock solicitor by leading house; right man will be given exceptional contract. 1,008 Flatiron Bldg.

WANTED—You can make $25 weekly in spare time; best proposition ever offered. Consolidated Ticket Co., 28 West 15th St.

WANTED—Reliable man to solicit contracts among real estate people. American Protective Roofing Co., 21 Park Row.

WANTED—Experienced canvassers to sell ice. Apply from 9 to 11 A. M., Foster-Scott Ice Co., 382 West 11th St.

CITY RAILWAY'S HEAD NOT A STOCKHOLDER

President Vreeland Doesn't Own a Share in Company, Attorney Cravath Declares.

INQUIRY INTO "ASSETS"

He Wants to Know If Metropolitan Securities Really Paid Its $6,379,000 Obligation.

Toward the close of yesterday's session in Attorney General Jackson's suit to annul the charter of the New York City Railway on the ground that the corporation has been insolvent for more than a year, Herbert R. Limburg, special counsel for the State, got from Paul D. Cravath, who represents the defendant company, the admission that President Herbert R. Vreeland of the New York City Railway does not own a share of stock in the corporation. This came out in the course of an effort by Mr. Limburg to get the testimony given by Mr. Vreeland before the Grand Jury in evidence in this case.

District Attorney Jerome, who had been subpoenaed, told the court that Mr. Vreeland's testimony related almost entirely to the Metropolitan Securities Company. Finally Justice Davis said he would look over the Grand Jury evidence to see if it is admissible.

"Mr. Vreeland is not a stockholder in the New York City Railway," said Mr. Cravath, "and, therefore, his testimony cannot be called on this question."

It was reported in the courtroom that Mr. Vreeland's Grand Jury testimony gave some interesting information about the shifting of securities between the New York City Railway and the Metropolitan Securities Company, a topic upon which Mr. Limburg has been trying to get light. Yesterday he got from Auditor Brown an admission of what he meant by the "current assets" of the city railway. It appeared that Mr. Brown employed the term differently at different times. In a letter to the Public Service Commission some time since Mr. Brown reported "current assets" as "assets which might be realized on in cash."

In Mr. Brown's affidavit of last October, which is in evidence in the present case, he made up a list of "current assets" of June 30, 1906, in which was included the item "stocks and bonds in other companies, $8,658,537.25," and also the item "due from the Metropolitan Securities Company, $6,379,000.00."

Mr. Limburg is particularly anxious to get at Mr. Vreeland's Grand Jury testimony for the purpose of questioning the ability of the Metropolitan Securities Company actually to pay the $6,379,000 obligation claimed in the report. The company in Mr. Brown's affidavit, which is in evidence, sets up the proposition that this obligation was discharged in connection with the agreements of May 22, 1907, and contends further that under the same agreements the item of stocks and bonds, which Mr. Limburg questions as to value, was sold for cash.

Mr. Limburg is seeking to question whether the extinguishment of the $6,379,000 obligation of the Securities Company and the disposition of the $8,658,527 item of stocks and bonds are proof that they were worth the respective values claimed as assets on June 30, 1906, when the City Railway, through them, claimed to have a surplus of "current assets" $5,000,000 in excess of its liabilities.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNT BOOKS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Viola D. Waring, 422 West 20th St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience with manufacturing house; capable; good penman; reliable house considered. R., Box 32 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; by day or week; reference. Henderson's bell, 251 West 42d St., City.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—Lady Cunard highly recommends as governess or companion a young English lady, well connected and a good linguist; speaks perfect French and is an excellent musician. Miss Scarth, Hotel Belmont, 42d St., New York.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with city references, want places, small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

Secretaries.

SECRETARY, OFFICE ASSISTANT, MANAGER.—Experienced, practical business woman, well educated, wants position with reliable people. Address Good References, 200 West 69th St.

Stenographers.

COMPETENT stenographers, bookkeepers, and secretaries furnished to public at prices commensurate with high-class service. Call Typist Co., 501 Times Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; can assist on books; excellent references; salary $12, with chance of advancement. G. V. R., Box 49 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, responsible, conscientious, agreeable; references. Exceptional, 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; cultured; academic education; judgment; responsibility. "A1 Reference," Box 150 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; bright, neat, accurate; $7; understands office routine. Anna, 107 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, refined; references. Valuable, 198 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eighteen; short experience; bright, faithful, tidy, willing; $6. Miss L., 165 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT—Recommended by several members N. Y. Stock Exchange, undertakes confidential work, systematizing, &c. G. R. Hake, 19 Broad St.

Chauffeurs.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced and thoroughly reliable driver; has driven all important makes of foreign and domestic cars; thorough knowledge of European roads; competent mechanic and repair man; references. Chauffeur, Box 42 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class; experienced in Europe and New York; speaks German and English; can run and repair any car; best reference; position in any part of the country. P., Box 53 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR. — Experienced and reliable Stearns driver and repair man; references. B. McC., Box 147 Times, Times Square.

Organists.

ORGANIST and QUARTET.—Excellent references present position; open for engagement in Greater New York May 1. For further particulars address Organist, Box 54 Times, Times Square.

ORGANIST—Open for engagement May 1; experienced; references; terms reasonable. H. H., Box 12 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN—Of experience and ability desires position with reliable house; no agents. T., Box 128 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN of many years' experience in the publication office, mailing, and circulation departments of a prominent New York daily newspaper would accept a similar position at a very moderate salary; will furnish best of references. W. Davis, 40 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, New York.

AMERICAN, (26,) thoroughly competent, trustworthy cashier, double-entry bookkeeper, stenographer desires position, permanent or temporary; refined, hard worker, long experience; and best credentials. B., Box 47 Times, Times Square.

ANY ADVERTISER who can use a good man in his business write me and let us talk it over; 3 years' newspaper experience; best references. Box 102 Times, Times Square.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Position at anything in building line; good address and appearance; experienced; $12. Draughtsman, 1,310 Boston Road.

EXPERIENCED young man, with large clientele, desires position with brokerage firm. M. S., Box 26 Times, Times Square.

WATCHMAN, &c.—As watchman, collector, or ony kind of light work; can give good references. David Sniuker, 308 East 101st St., city.

TIME'S UP — WE'LL GO

HOPE says: Discretion may be the better part of valor, but there are times when "patience ceases to be a virtue." The peculiar conditions surrounding the sale of the Stewart Building to a syndicate have made the future of our business at this corner impossible, therefore we decided to retire from the Stewart Building, and we now state the date of our exit as THURSDAY, APRIL 30TH.

Our Entire Stocks of

Men's and Boys' Clothing To Be Sold at Once

Regardless of Cost

Involved in this enforced selling are the present stocks on the floor—stocks on back order and coming in—stocks still in course of manufacture, which the Hope Clothing Company is bound to accept, as all negotiations for cancelling and adjustment have been absolutely refused by the manufacturers, owing to the present depression.

The partial list below will give an indication of what is in store for economical purchasers.

The Man with a Ten-Dollar Bill

Can select from the following:

Men's Black Overcoats, Values $16.50, $18.50 up to $25.	**Men's D. B. Black Suits,** Values $18, $20, $25.
Fine Gray and Oxford Overcoats, Values $18, $20 and $22.	**Men's S. B. Black Suits,** Values $15, $16.50, $20.
Fancy D. B. Overcoats, (Very nobby.) Values up to $23.50.	**Worsted and Cassimere Suits,** Values $16 to $22.50.
Wool Lined Overcoats, Values $20 to $23.50.	**"Extra" & "Short" Suits,** Values $18 up to $23.50.
Men's Cravenette Raincoats, Values $16.50, $18 up to $23.50.	**Tuxedo Coats and Vests** (Silk lined and faced.) Value $22.00.

$10. $10.

Now Study These Items:

35 Men's Fur Lined Coats, $26, $36, $46 and $56; these coats are worth $50, $75 and up to $200.

Boys' Russian and Sailor Suits at $3. Boys' Russian and Regular Overcoats at $3. Boys' Fine Knickerbocker Suits at $3. Sizes 3 to 17 years. Values Ranging from $5 to $8.

In the furnishings corner prices are way down. **White Dress Shirts, 80c.,** that were $1.25 and $1.50. All the fine **Stiff Bosom Shirts,** including "Lion" and other famous brands, **65c.,** formerly $1.50. All the fine **Silk Neckwear,** including imported and domestic silks, fancies, black and white, **4 Ties for $1.** Ties worth 50c. to $1.00 apiece.

A Harvest of Bargains, Combining Quality and Economy.

Broadway Stewart Building. HOPE NEW YORK Chambers St. City Hall Park.

TIMES LIKE THESE

make money saving a charm. An elegant Suit of clothes to order, at $18; Coat and Trousers $16; separate Trousers, $5. Style, fit and tailoring must be perfect, or they remain here.

All odds and ends of this winter and last spring and summer's finest materials.

Select to-day—last day of sale.

ARNHEIM, B'way & 9th.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

4.00 Vests at 1.75

Flannels and Fancy Mixtures

A m'f'r's sample line.

Fine Negligee Shirts, 1.15

worth 2.00 (*A Cancelled Order*)

Made of Imported Madras and Percale.

The Fire Sale continues, the salvage from our store room, 10 Cortlandt.

Suspenders — H'dk'fs — Sox — Gloves.

COLLARS TRADE E&W MARK EARL & WILSON SHIRTS

BUY BY THE MARK.

Just to Break the Calm Between Seasons. 2 Offers Extraordinary!

SPRING TOP COATS.

Silk-lined—styled with snap and dash—of attractive fabrics, in shades of tan and brown.

Values up to $20.00, now **$14.50**

Spring Top Coats—same as the $14.50 garment—only serge lined.

Values up to $20.00, now **$10.50**

A try-on shows the style and examination proves the high quality.

Moe Levy & Co

119-125 Walker St., New York. | 1439 Broadway, New York. | 380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hippodrome 6th Av., 43d-44th Sts.
Daily Mts. 2. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8, 25c to $1.50
THE SHOW THAT EVERYBODY SEES.
BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR | FOUR SEASONS BALLETS | 12 NEW ACTS CIRCUS
Biggest War Spectacle of the Age. 1,000 People—Musical Melange—100 Horses. ALWAYS A SENSATION.
To-Morrow "HIPPODROME'S First of the SUNDAY NIGHTS"
Manuel Klein's Orch., Vocal Features.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
MME. VERA **KOMISARZHEVSKY**
In "The Fires of St. John." Next week, Mon., Tue. & Wed., "The Battle of the Butterflies." Thur., Fri., Sat., "A Child of Nature."

LYRIC. Ev. 8. Matinee To-day at 2.
SOTHERN—If I Were King
Next Mon. Mr. Sothern as Rodion Raskolnikoff in Laurence Irving's New Play. The Fool Hath Said—There Is No God, a story of Russian Student Life. Throbbing with Detective Features of Dramatic Value.

GARDEN Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today 2:15 The 27th & Mad. **CRESSY & DAYNE** Village Lawyer

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
SAM BERNARD NEARLY A HERO
If you don't laugh you need a doctor.—Herald.

Majestic Ev. 8:15. Mt. Tday 2:15. B'way & 59th **Williams & Walker** BANDANNA LAND.

HACKETT 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
JOHN MASON in THE **WITCHING HOUR**

Fields' Herald Sq. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
LEW FIELDS THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER.
Fun Fast and Furious.—Sun.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th St. near 8th Av.
TO-DAY MATINEE at 2—**LOUISE.** (MARY GARDEN,) Mme. Bressler-Gianoli; MM. Dalmores, Gilibert. Mus. Dir., Campanini. TO-NIGHT at 8, (75c.-$3)—**IL TROVATORE.** (M. ZENATELLO,) Mmes. Russ, Gerville-Reache; MM. Sammarco, Arimondi. Mus. Dir., Campanini. SUNDAY, 8:30, Campanini Concert, 50c.-$1.50. Entire 2d Act **AIDA;** One Scene **Damnation of Faust.** Eminent Soloists and Entire Manhattan Chorus, Orchestra, and Stage Band. NEXT WEEK.—MON.—**CRISPINO E LA COMARE. (MME. TETRAZZINI,)** (concluded with **"CARNIVAL OF VENICE,"** variations by Mme. Tetrazzini,) MM. Gianoli-Galletti, Sammarco, Arimondi. Mus. Dir., Campanini. TUES., Benefit Society for Italian Emigrants—**CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA** and **I PAGLIACCI.** WED.—**LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. (MME. TETRAZZINI,)** Mme. Severina; MM. Zenatello, Sammarco, Arimondi. Mus. Dir., Campanini. FRI., (Spec'l Engagement **MME. CALVE**) —**CARMEN.** Miles. Giaconia, Zeppilli, Trentini; MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Gilibert. Mus. Dir., Campanini. SAT. AT at 1:45—**PELLEAS ET MELISANDE.** (Miss **MARY GARDEN,**) Miles. Gerville-Reache, Sigrist; MM. Perier, Dufranne, Arimondi, Crabbe. Mus. Dir., M. Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, popular pr., (75c.-$3)—**THE MASKED BALL.** Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Trentini; MM. Zenatello, Ancona, Arimondi. Mus. Dir., Campanini. MON., March 16—**MME. CALVE,** 2d appearance—**CARMEN,** with M. Dufranne. Seats for all above now selling.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
GALA PERFORMANCE
TUES., MARCH 10, at 8 P. M., **GRAND DOUBLE BILL** CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, I PAGLIACCI, and strong cast. Musical Dir., Campanini.
Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat. at 2—**IL TROVATORE.** Emma Eames, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Muhlmann. Conductor, Ferrari. To-night, pop. prices, at 7:45—**SIEGFRIED,** Fremstad, Kirkby-Lunn, Alten; Burrian, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Mahler.
SUN. EVG., Mch. 8, POP. PRICES, at 8:30, **GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.** Soloists: Cavalieri, Jacoby; Bonci, Plancon. Entire Metrop. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Ferrari.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 9, at 8—**IL TROVATORE.** Emma Eames, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Muhlmann. Con., Ferrari.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 11, at 8—**TOSCA. Emma Eames;** Caruso, Scotti, Dufriche, Barocchi. Cond., Ferrari.
Thurs. Evg., Mch. 12, at 8—**MIGNON.** Farrar, Abott, Jacoby; Bonci, Plancon, Lucas, Muhlmann. Cond., Bovy.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 13, at 8—**AIDA.** Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Ferrari.
WEBER PIANO USED.

GOTHAM Matinee To-day
East 125th St. Prices 25c. & 50c. **COZY CORNER GIRLS** Sunday Aft. & Evg. Concerts

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Ladies' Mt. Today Washington Society Girls Sunday Aft. & Evg. Concerts
AMATEUR NIGHTS THURS. & FRI.

COLONIAL ALICE LLOYD, Porter Maids, Wm. A. Dillon, Mat. Daily 25c. McNaughton, Etc.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Gertrude Hoffman, Wm. Courtleigh & Co. Geo. Evans, others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42 St. Evs. 25, 50, 75c, $1
Daily Matinees 25

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908. 12 PAGES.

THE REASON.

By JAMES OPPENHEIM.

OH, hark the pulses of the night,
The crickets hidden in the field,
That beat out music of delight
Till summoned dawn stands half revealed!

Oh, mark above the bearded corn
And the green wheat and bending rye,
Tuned to the earth and calling dawn,
The stars vibrating in the sky!

And know, divided soul of me,
Here in the meadow, sweet in speech,
This perfect night could never be
Were we not mated each to each.

—From the March Metropolitan.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

OF the books of the year dealing with the literary history of the past century perhaps none gives promise of greater interest than does "The Life and Letters of George Bancroft," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, which the Scribners will bring out some time this month. Although Bancroft died seventeen years ago, no adequate biography of him has as yet appeared, West's "George Bancroft" being the only one given in the bibliographies under his name. This is the more singular and regrettable from the fact that in the long period of ninety-one years through which the famous historian and diplomat lived, he probably had a wider personal acquaintance with the great figures among his contemporaries than perhaps any other American. The forthcoming biography, however, bids fair to supply to a generous degree the details in the portrait that have hitherto been lacking. The material from which it is compiled is eminently authoritative, consisting of a great mass of diaries, letters, and papers which were placed in Mr. Howe's hands some time after Bancroft's death. The resulting "Life and Letters" should, therefore, not only give a complete picture of the great historian himself, but should also place him in a setting that will be at once illuminative of his own career and of the great figures touched by him in his passage over the stage of a century. One is apt to think of Bancroft as a student of history merely, who passed the greatest part of a long life searching through musty records, scarcely venturing at all as a participant into the stirring scenes of the world about him. His biography shows him, however, to have been an indefatigable traveler and man of affairs, one who visited such men as Goethe, Wolff, Humboldt, and Lord Byron, who served as Minister to England and to Germany, was a Cabinet officer in his own country, and who enjoyed intimate friendships with such men as Von Moltke, Emperor William, and Bismarck. One hopes, therefore, from the promised book a history, from a new point of view, of one of the most interesting of epochs, as well as the record of a man's life.

Vigorous and venerable as was George Bancroft, he hardly furnishes so remarkable an example of literary activity at a great age as does another famous nonagenarian, diplomat, and historian, John Bigelow, who last month brought out two volumes of "Letters and Literary Memorials of Samuel J. Tilden," and who this week issues a new and revised edition of "The Panama Canal and the Daughters of Danaus," a pamphlet which was first published in February by the Baker & Taylor Company. One would hardly expect to find a man who has passed the age of ninety, and who, among his manifold duties, is at the head of the New York Public Library, going into an exhaustive analysis of the Panama question and hurling facts and figures at the canal policy of the present Administration. During his long and varied career Mr. Bigelow, it seems, was sent as a Commissioner to the Isthmus to investigate what De Lesseps was doing. What he learned then furnishes him now with an arsenal of weapons, thoroughly furbished and brought up to date, which he uses with vigor against the present methods and theory involved in digging the Isthmian Canal. The unwearied memory of a public man who wields a trenchant pen and is nearing the century mark is sometimes an awkward thing to cope with.

In the person of Frederick Van Eeden, who is now on his first visit to America, the country makes the acquaintance not only of a great working sociologist—he is a communist—but one of the foremost authors of Holland, who has written not only in the propaganda of social reform, but in almost every department of polite literature—the drama, lyric poetry, and symbolic romance. Two of his books, "The Deeps of Deliverance" and "The Quest," have been translated into English. Dr. Van Eeden writes English of great vigor and grace, and he is said to have contributed greatly to the deepening of the beauty of the Dutch language. In the literary revolution going forward in that country he fraternizes with Kloös and Van Deyssel. He will be greeted by a distinguished and representative audience upon his appearance as guest of the Civic Forum at Carnegie Hall to-morrow night.

The appearance in New York of a little group of Irish players in the dramas of William Butler Yeats has directed attention anew to one of the most curious national theatres in existence. It is some years now since Mr. Yeats, Lady Gregory, and some others saw that the Irish might have a theatre of their own in which true Irish plays would be given by Irish actors. The scheme was put into operation in the most unpretentious way, but it has grown steadily in magnitude and importance. It has never, however, lost its intensely national character. Mr. Yeats has himself written the most successful of the plays that have been produced; the actors have been recruited from the ranks of Dublin artisans—men and women who work with their hands for a living during the day and take their places on the stage of the theatre at night out of sheer enthusiasm and love for their art. The artistic results have been remarkable. When the Irish players visited London their ability was cordially recognized by the critics. The plays that Mr. Yeats has produced, both in verse and prose, for his fellow-artists are estimated as real contributions to literature. In the latest of them, "The Unicorn from the Stars," he had the collaboration of Lady Gregory, and the result of their joint labors attracted a good deal of attention in Dublin. The play is to be published here this Spring in book form by the Macmillan Company.

Mr. Montgomery Carmichael, British Vice Consul at Lakehorn, who was present at the funeral of Mme. de le Ramée, announces that a French lady of title, who was an old friend of "Ouida," but who desires her own name to remain unknown, has sent him a sum of money large enough to provide a lasting monument for the grave of the novelist. Mr. Carmichael relates that on a little writing table at the foot of the bed on which "Ouida" died he found, reverently arranged by the hand of her unlettered servant, two writing quills. He remarks: "The honor thus spontaneously rendered by symbols takes us back to the origins of armorial bearings and impresses; it is striking evidence of the vivid quality of the Tuscan imagination; and of all the tributes paid to the genius of the novelist it is surely the one which would have appealed to her most of all." Mr. Carmichael is himself a writer, his "In Tuscany" being one of the best books of Tuscan impression ever written. He distinguished himself not long ago by composing a fake, but captivating, biography, "The Life of John William Walsh," which deceived even the late Cardinal Vaughan.

An autobiography which ought to be of much more than ordinary interest is that which Prof. H. J. Church has been writing. Prof. Church has written no less than seventy books; the fathers, and probably the grandfathers, of some now beginning to learn the delights of the classic poets rejoiced at an early age over his "Stories from Homer." He is one of the few men now living who knew Frederick Dennison Maurice intimately; indeed, he was Maurice's curate for seven years and ought to be able to tell many interesting things about that remarkable man.

A nephew of Heinrich Heine, Baron von Embden, left at his death an important collection of letters and manuscripts written by his uncle. Several German authors and students of Heine, including Ludwig Fulda and Paul Lindau, have issued an appeal to friends of German literature for help in securing this for one of the large German libraries.

Anarchy may now become a popular subject for fiction. Max Pemberton will soon be in the field with a novel called "The Wheels of Anarchy"—described as resembling the "Confession" of Harry Orchard, being the story of an assassin revealed from his papers and in a narrative made by his secretary. The action takes place in Holland, Venice, England, and Spain.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc has ideas on every subject under heaven, and is an inexhaustible fount of information, comment, revelation, and prophecy. He has written so much on so many topics that he is now forced to the issue of a book entitled "On Nothing and Kindred Subjects." Here is a topic which even Mr. Hilaire Belloc will hardly be able to exhaust.

MORE DE BOIGNE MEMOIRS

Vivacious Comtesse Tells for the First Time of the Important Part She Herself Played in the Orleans Restoration.

REIGNS OF LOUIS XVIII. AND CHARLES X

Lively Anecdotes and Vivid Portraitures of the French Court.

THE third volume of the "Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne" has just come to hand. It covers the period from 1820 to 1830; that is to say, the years including the death of Napoleon, the last years of Louis XVIII., the reign of Charles X., and the proclamation of Louis Philippe as King of France. As the years crowd upon this lively, impressionable, but bitter-tongued gossip a gradual realization of her own talents and powers seems to come to her. For this reason the present volume has an accumulative dramatic movement, ending with a splendid climax—the Second Restoration—in which the author played a personal and by no means unimportant rôle.

The reader will thus learn for the first time how narrow was Louis Philippe's escape from slipping from the throne, and how, for a few days, the Russian Ambassador in Paris held, consciously or unconsciously, the balance of power and the fate of Charles X. within his grasp; and how the Comtesse de Boigne, as a mediator between the Ambassador and the Orléans family, prevented the Diplomatic Corps from adhering to Charles X., and secured for Louis Philippe the approbation of the powers even before he was proclaimed King. Had not the Comtesse intervened, France might have again been invaded by foreign armies in support of the old régime.

The Comtesse was mixed up with the social and political life of the restored Bourbons in France, and had innumerable opportunities of hearing gossip of the Court. Her stories, if she did not hear them herself, came to her from people who figured in them or others who could give authentic accounts of what had happened. She devotes several pages to the Duc de Berry and his wife, the latter having looked, according to the Comtesse, like an ill-bred boarding school girl. However, the Comtesse de Boigne later came to see in her "one of the most courageous characters that I have ever known." The following story explains in part her conclusion:

I can remember hearing the Duc de Berry relate that he was with her one day in a carriage, when the horses ran away; she had continued the conversation without changing the tone of her voice, and at last he had said to her:

"Why, Caroline, do you not see what has happened?"

"Yes, I see; but as I cannot stop the horses, it is useless to trouble about them."

The carriage was upset, but no one was hurt.

The Comtesse thus describes how the Duc de Berry was assassinated outside the Opéra Feb. 14, 1820:

The Duc de Berry had just put his wife into her carriage, and the footmen were closing the door. He was going back to the Opéra. * * * He was followed by two aides de camp, and two sentinels were presenting arms at either side of the door. A man passed through all these people, and pushed so violently against one of the aides de camp that he said, "Take care what you are doing, Sir!" At the same moment he placed a hand upon the shoulder of the Prince, and with the other hand drove into his breast below the shoulder an enormous knife, which he left in the wound, and took flight; no one in this numerous escort had time to anticipate his action. The Duc de Berry thought at first that he had received a blow with a fist, and said, "That man struck me"; then, clapping his hand to his breast, he cried: "Ah, it is a dagger! I am a dead man!"

Later on came the news of Napoleon's death at St. Helena, which was very calmly and unconcernedly received in France:

On May 5, 1821, Napoleon Bonaparte breathed his last sigh upon a rock in the middle of the Atlantic. Destiny had thus prepared for him the most poetical of tombs. Upon the confines of two worlds, and famous only for the name of Bonaparte, St. Helena became the vast mausoleum of his vast glory. The age of his posthumous glory had not yet begun in France. I heard the newspaper sellers in the street crying: "The death of Napoleon Bonaparte, two sous; his speech to Gen. Bertrand, two sous; despair of Mme. Bertrand, two sous," and this produced no

*MEMOIRS OF THE COMTESSE DE BOIGNE. Vol. III. 1820-1830. With frontispiece. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

more effect in the street than an advertisement for a lost dog.

Upon the death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16, 1824, Charles X. ascended the throne of France. Charles had a fiery temper, and usually lost it in playing cards. He played whist almost always in the rooms of the Dauphine, and no one was present except his partners.

Sometimes, however, [writes the Comtesse de Boigne,] such comical scenes took place that stories of them reached the outside world. Among others, I remember one evening that the King, after uttering a thousand insults, called M. de Verac "a driveler."

M. de Veras, red with anger, rose and said with much vehemence:

"No, Sire; I am not a driveler!"

The King, who was also very angry, raised his voice and replied:

"Well, Sir; do you know what a driveler is?"

"No, Sire; I do not know what a driveler is."

"Well, Sir, no more do I."

The Dauphine could not refrain from a burst of laughter, in which the King joined, together with all the company.

Interesting stories are told of the wonderful Princess d'Hénin and her profession of friendship for Mme. de Poix, of how the Duc de Reichstadt, otherwise Napoleon II., otherwise the King of Rome, otherwise L'Aiglon, received in his Austrian exile home the news of the capture of a little fort called Trocadero, near Cadiz, in which action the Prince de Carignan led the old Grenadiers across a moat full of water. The incident is worth quoting here, for it shows how the little son of the great Napoleon still loved France and Frenchmen:

Col. de la Rue happened to be at Vienna in 1832, with the young Duc de Reichstadt. The Duc was continually questioning him upon the French armies, and asked if the King of Sardinia had actually exposed himself as much as he was said to have done. M. de la Rue, who had taken part in the attack upon Trocadero, told him what had happened, and related the presentation made by the Grenadiers.

"I can assure you, Sire, that the Prince was well pleased."

"I should think so," said the young man, stamping his foot. Then, after a long silence, he resumed: "This will show the difference between countries, my dear La Rue; among them," and here he pointed to the Russian Ambassador, "when they wish to humiliate an officer they make him a soldier. Among us, when they wish to honor a Prince they make him a Grenadier. Ah, my beloved France!" And he turned away from the Colonel to hide that emotion which the Colonel shared.

In the above conversation L'Aiglon referred to an episode when a deputation of the Grenadiers had come to the Prince de Carignan and presented him with a pair of woolen epaulettes belonging to one of their comrades who had been killed at his side. The Prince pinned the epaulettes on his uniform, and, with tears streaming down his face, was proclaimed "a French Grenadier."

And so columns might be given over to similar stories and anecdotes, each one alive with personalia and each throwing a sidelight on the life, social, political, or military, of the times. They are all very charming and told with that intimate touch which French writers alone seem capable at all times of imparting to their narratives. But they all lead naturally up to the crowning dramatic episode in the book, in which the Comtesse herself, as has been said, played a leading rôle.

In the last week of July, 1830, the Comtesse was sitting in her apartments directing painters and furnishers, when the Duc de Ragusa burst in upon her with the news that Charles X. and his advisers had become reactionaries. "They are lost! They do not know either the country or the time. They live outside the world and in another century. Wherever they go, they take their surroundings with them; it is impossible to enlighten them, or even to attempt it. There is no hope left!"

The Comtesse insists that there was no real plot to oust Charles X. As she walked the streets of Paris she found merely a premonition of a coming storm. People met in twos or threes on the street corners and quietly discussed the situation. Still, there was no conspiracy. "This is so true that the next day, when everybody knew, they simply looked at one another and were agreed at once. There was no other plot than this."

On Tuesday, July 27, barricades were seen in the boulevards. They had risen like mushrooms during the night. The Comtesse laid in a stock of provisions and prepared for the worst. She called on her old friend, Gen. Pozzo, the Russian Ambassador, whom she found in a perturbed state of mind. He was angered because he had been cut off from communication with the Court at St. Cloud. At midnight the Comtesse learned that the Duc d'Orléans (Louis Philippe) had arrived at the Palais Royal and had formed a provisional Government, with Gen. Sebastiani as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This appointment, the Comtesse knew, would be considered an affront to Russia, and hence the whole Diplomatic Corps, by the dictation of the Russian Ambassador, might remain true to Charles X. And here is where the Comtesse de Boigne played her rôle, and played it well.

Without hesitation she started off for the Palais Royal and secured an interview with Mlle. d'Orléans, the sister of the Duc. The Princess showed her a note she had just received from her brother, which read as follows: "There can be no question of alienating Pozzo. Sebastiani will not be appointed. Try to let this be known."

She then rushed to Pozzo and told him the news. Pozzo at first temporized, and said that the Diplomatic Corps seemed inclined to resume relations with Charles X. But the Comtesse knew her man, and replied, simply, "You will, I am sure, do what is best." Pozzo gazed steadily at her, took her by both hands, drew her to one side, and said, smiling, but with emphasis: "The Duc d'Orléans must be made King at once."

With this message she again sought Mlle. d'Orléans, who expressed a desire to interview Pozzo at once, either at the Palace or at the Comtesse's house. A rendezvous was arranged for at the latter place. The two women walked through the streets to it unattended. At one moment Mademoiselle remarked in English, "We are being followed." It was Jules Goulay, the Boignes's butler. They waited for him, and each took an arm, and together they proceeded to Comtesse de Boigne's apartments. There they were joined by Gen. Pozzo, accompanied by the Secretary of the Russian Embassy, Lobinsky. The Ambassador, Mlle. d'Orléans, and Lobinsky retired to a neighboring room, and after a few moments the Secretary reappeared, holding in one hand a dispatch addressed to his sovereign in St. Petersburg. In the other he held a pen, which he presented to the Comtesse with the words: "Keep it, Madame, as a pen of honor. You have well earned it, and you do not yourself know the magnitude of the service you have rendered, not only to your country but to all Europe, which to you owes the maintenance of peace."

The contents of this famous dispatch is not revealed, but it evidently announced to the Czar of Russia that the Diplomatic Corps in Paris was ready to open diplomatic relations with the Duc d'Orléans the moment he should be proclaimed Louis Philippe, King of France.

The Evolution of the Universe.

In his new book, which will be published in an English translation next Thursday by Harper & Brothers, the Swedish scientist, Svante Arrhenius, takes an optimistic view of the growth and stability of the universe. "Worlds in the Making" is the title which he has given to his forthcoming work. According to him the universe has never had a beginning and can never have an end, although it is perpetually undergoing changes which materially alter its character. His present work is largely a development of his star dust theory as contained in his last published volume, an extended review of which was recently given in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. He now takes up in detail the various planets and solar systems, and endeavors to give some notion of the conditions prevailing upon and within them. Of our own planetary system he is inclined to think that Venus and Mars are alone habitable, with possibly some of Jupiter's moons in addition.

Romance and Modern Times.

"Modernism and Romance" is the title of a book by R. Scott-James, published this week by the John Lane Company. The author's choice of title, as he assures the reader in his introduction, "does not bear the special meaning which it has lately acquired." Modernism and romance, he finds, are apparently, or at least outwardly, antagonistic. "How," he therefore asks, "can the mental attitude of the modern man be reconciled with the natural human craving for romance in books?" He derives his answer from a cosmopolitan group of writers, among whom he finds such names as Jack London, H. G. Wells, Rudyard Kipling, Upton Sinclair, Bernard Shaw, Marie Corelli, Joseph Conrad, John Burroughs, Oscar Wilde, Hall Caine, Thomas Hardy, and a host of others.

GEORGE VILLIERS'S ROMANTIC CAREER

New Life of the First Duke of Buckingham Gives Valuable Picture of the Stuart Court.

THE first Duke of Buckingham was the greatest and last example and victim, if we except his successor, Strafford, of a political system which may fairly be called in his case a system of favoritism tempered by assassination. The system of favoritism was indeed Elizabethan as well as Jacobean. It was complicated, in the case of the virgin Queen, with uncouth flirtations which were absent from the Court politics of her successor. But Elizabeth was so much more of a man than James, and so much more of a ruler, that her favorites did less public mischief. As the judicious Hallam has it, James was conceited about "his learning, which was not inconsiderate; his general abilities, which were far from contemptible, and his capacity for government, which was very small." And the same historian's characterization of the Jacobean Court has been confirmed by information not accessible when he wrote: "Incomparably the most disgraceful scene of profligacy which this country has ever witnessed; equal to that of Charles II. in the laxity of female virtue, and without any sort of parallel in some other respects."

Readers of Hume and Clarendon have already a clear and not unjust notion of the favorite of James and Charles. But by far the greatest number of readers must have founded their impression of "Dad and Gossip," of "Dog Steenie," and of "Baby Charles" exclusively on "The Fortunes of Nigel." It is high time for a book on Buckingham which takes advantage of more recent researches, most of all of course those of the invaluable and indefatigable Gardiner. This Mr. Gibbs has done.* It is a pleasure to say that he has done it very well. Not by any means ignoring the larger historical issues, English and European, of Buckingham's career, he shows a special sensibility to its human and picturesque aspects. The result is a book both readable and valuable.

What gave great Villiers to the assassin's knife?

sonorously inquires Johnson, as well as "What murdered Wentworth?" and sonorously answers his own question,

What but the wish indulged in Courts to shine,
And power too great to keep or to resign?

Which is true enough, but not sufficiently detailed to be historically satisfactory. Villiers could not help being a favorite, from the time when he came up to Court to push his fortunes, one of the handsomest and most attractive young fellows in England. From the first the ball was at his feet. As Clarendon has it:

He was such a darling of fortune that he was at the top before he was seen at the bottom, * * * and, as if he had been born a favorite, he was supreme the first month he came to Court. * * * Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles and wealth than for a healthy man to sit in the sun in the brightest dog days and remain without any warmth.

Of course this position presages its own downfall by the envy it excites. "A favorite has no friend." But it was not to envy alone that Buckingham's fall is to be ascribed. It is by no means clear, even yet, how far he was responsible as counselor for the various adventures in which he was the ostensible leader. It is clear that every one of them was a failure. It was, doubtless, his slobbering royal master who instigated that preposterous and odious project of the Spanish marriage, of the odium of which Buckingham was the scapegoat and victim as "the man in sight." Philip and Olivarez, on their parts, thought the visit of "Steenie" and "Baby Charles" to Madrid a heaven-sent opportunity to convert those English heretics from their heresy, and through them heretical England, a scheme as absurd as the English project itself. When both schemes inevitably fell through the English people felt themselves humiliated in the person of the Crown Prince, and came near to going to war upon the matter. Then in the early days of Charles I. came the quarrel with France as a consequence, or in spite of, the other dynastic alliance. The English found Buckingham very expensive. When he undertook to conciliate public opinion by taking personal command of the expedition to Rochelle, his wife (whose letters are all very charming) wrote to his doctor that he had done himself no good:

I will assure you by this action he is not any whit the more popular man than when he went, therefore you may see whether these people be worthy for him to venture his life for.

At any rate nothing but military success and glory could have won forgiveness for him. In fact, he brought back defeat and shame. And then came the beginnings of that Constitutional opposition against Charles's ways of raising money which was to end, twenty-one years later, on the scaffold at Whitehall. And for these things also Buckingham was held responsible. Old Coke put the case bluntly in urging the impeachment:

I know that prerogative is part of the law, but sovereign power is no Parliamentary word. Magna Charta is such a fellow that he will have no sovereign. * * * I think the Duke of Buckingham is the cause of all our miseries, and till the King be informed thereof we shall never go out with honor or sit with honor here. This man is the grievance of grievances.

It is certain that "the assassin's knife" was the instrument of English opinion, and that Felton was glorified into a Brutus, a popular champion and hero. And the most abiding sentiment the book is adapted to inspire is one of thankfulness that the course of political evolution has been such as forever to preclude, in the politically advanced nations, any repetition of such a career as that of the first Duke of Buckingham.

*THE ROMANCE OF GEORGE VILLIERS, First Duke of Buckingham, and Some Men and Women of the Stuart Court. By Philip Gibbs. With twenty illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xii.-402. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Art and Artists of To-day.

Over a century of artistic production, starting with Fragonard and terminating with Zuloaga, is the field covered in Christian Brinton's "Modern Artists," which the Baker & Taylor Company will publish on Monday. In this book this veteran critic aims to reflect the growing tendencies of modern art in terms that are neither technical nor too weightily learned to repel the average lay reader. In fact, he does not mean to be speculative or merely critical in this forthcoming volume, although he aims to give a connected story of the development of nineteenth century art therein. The artists who form the subject of the book are chosen rather as being representative of certain schools of painting than because they are individually the most famous in their time. The illustrations, which form a special feature of "Modern Artists," consist of sixty-one plates, including four subjects in color, one photogravure, and fifty-six full-page half-tones, printed with tint. The color plates number the reproduction for the first time in color of Whistler's Rosa Corder. In addition to numerous characteristic examples of each man's work, a notable feature of the illustrations is the complete series of portraits of the artists, either by themselves or by some friendly contemporary.

A Thousand Dollars for a Novel.

The Outing Publishing Company is offering a prize of $1,000 for a novel which comes nearest to the following conditions:

"We want a new story by a new writer, a novel, of course, which must be of standard length. By standard length we mean 80,000 words or upward. We require this novel to be from a writer that has not heretofore published a successful novel. The fact of his or her having published a work that is not generally known would not bar him from the competition; neither would a volume of short stories. The MSS. submitted must be typewritten and sent to the Book Department, Deposit, N. Y. Our idea in this is to give young and comparatively unknown writers a chance, and we shall, of course, promote vigorously the successful story."

Mrs. Ward's First Visit to America.

Mrs. Humphry Ward will sail from England to America on March 11 on board the Adriatic. She expects to remain as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, for about six weeks in New York. A vast number of social arrangements have already been completed for her entertainment, and there is no end of these in sight. In spite of her conjecture as to how much of her coming experience she will turn into material for fiction, it is probable that Mrs. Ward will give herself over to a single-minded enjoyment of first impressions, and let literary motives alone.

A BRITISH VIEW OF MR. LINCOLN

His Perspective an Advantage for H. B. Binns in His New Book on War President.

THAT great American who presided over the most critical stage in the process by which this Union of States was welded into a Nation has been so vastly and so variously written about that one no longer expects illumination from a new book on the subject. Yet it is obvious that an open-minded alien might get something like a grand perspective view of the man and his work. Mr. Henry Bryan Binns, author of a new "Abraham Lincoln," (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) is an Englishman. If his own confession of nativity were lacking—and it is not—the text offers irrefragable internal evidence of the Briton. For example: Congressman is written always Congress-man, and you see that Mr. Binns so pronounces the title. The famous rout which takes its name from the little Virginia stream is called "Bull's Run," and Farragut's capture of New Orleans is designated the "retaking" of that city. No American, however heartily a Unionist, could hold such a concept of solidarity in our composite Republic as is implied in that one word. For it could occur to no American, whatever his constitutional theories, to think of New Orleans in the hands of the citizens of New Orleans—that is, the Confederates—as a city "taken"—distrained from its rightful owner.

Of a piece with this alien concept is a large error into which Mr. Binns falls, an error which ought to vitiate—but by some curious chance does not vitiate—his whole conspectus of the situation. The author habitually speaks and thinks of the South "in rebellion" (he employs the term without malice) not as a massed uprisen people, but as the driven victim of a conspiracy of a few "aristocratic" planters. His idea of a "planter" is a nabob ruling ten thousand acres. He does not know that every Southern farmer—except in the ruder mountain districts—was a "planter," whether he owned a hundred acres or ten thousand, whether he held five negroes or five hundred. And that these "planters" were the people of the South—the great body of white inhabitants. It is the old false notion of the South as an aristocratic oligarchy. But only John Fiske of non-Southern writers has understood clearly that no such oligarchy ever existed.

In other and minor details, Mr. Binns is equally mistaken; yet in a broad view and in the total he perceives and sets out with admirable comprehension what the struggle really meant—what Lincoln's part in it really was. First of all, he has grasped firmly the fact that the basis—the fundamentum divisionis—was economic, not ethical; he has understood for whose benefit the war was fought, by whom the issue was determined. It was not the New Englander with his abolition sentiment. It was the Western farmer. "The struggle with slavery was to decide whether the still unsettled lands were the inheritance of his sons and their fellows, or to become the domain of the Southern capitalist, with his army of negro dependents his breeding farm for 'black cattle.'" It does not matter that the "army of dependents" was most frequently no more than a corporal's guard of house servants. "The Westerner tended by the logic of his situation to be both Unionist and practical anti-slavery man. And it was the Westerner who was in a peculiar sense the deciding element in the contest."

While the "Southern extremist claimed sovereignty for each separate State," (because thus he held the reins of power;) while the "Northern extremist urged that Congress in the name of the Federal Government" alone possessed sovereignty, (because thus he might hold the reins;) Lincoln, endowed by nature and his upbringing with a "quality which enabled him in an extraordinary degree to become aware of the will of America," (as expressed at the centre of gravity of that will, the West,) "saw that sovereignty lay neither with the States nor with the Federal Government, but with the whole body of the American people." For thus the West held the power.

Mr. Binns's task—or a large part of it—is to show how the ungainly lawyer of the Illinois backwoods "grew into the sense"—a sense "which had its roots in every part of his complex nature, in the mystical abysses of his emotional experience, in the almost cruel lucidity of his mental atmosphere, in the unswerving justice, directness, and simplicity of his character, in the sympathy and natural expansiveness of his heart, and in that instinct for leadership which is so easily confused with ambition."

What now was the nature of "that instinct for leadership," and how was it applied when the backwoodsman held the helm of State? Remember that Abraham Lincoln's familiar environment was the rural court house. As President, "he was trying the case before the great jury of the people, absolutely confident that if he could state it to them truly as it was they would bring in the right verdict. He knew them and how to appeal to them not as a demagogue, (Mr. Binns says in another place that though Lincoln was not a demagogue he was not above using the arts of a demagogue for the furtherance of his high purpose,) but, as it were, the voice of their own enlightened judgment. He could quicken in them that sense of duty and of destiny which, once it possessed them, would prove itself invincible."

"Trying the case" thus before the jury of the people—at once trusting to them and guiding them—you see the sharp limitation put upon his actions. "The man who must continually stand aside from his own executive acts in order to explain and to convince is rendered by so much less effective in purely executive work." Hence the harsh criticism and vile abuse he had to bear from those who saw the weary war drag on and did not recognize, as Lincoln recognized, that his power was wholly delegated power. If he was to save the Union it could only be by arousing in the people "that which could do the work for them and for him."

He had his fixed purpose. He waited on events for his policy, going forward as a solitary hunter might who sought a quarry (our Englishman calls it a turkey buzzard!) in a tangled underbrush. Such a hunter must proceed step by step, trusting for guidance as he advances. And so Mr. Lincoln—like another man not quite unknown to fame—watched the West, took his cue from it for his next move when he could find one; appealed for support to the plain people, not to the Congress or the masters of the market in New York when he was clear himself what the next move should be—knowing whence his power came and whither returned.

So it must always be in a democracy in any crisis, big or little. And such must always be the men—one may call them "practical politicians" if he will—who are the chosen servants of destiny where democracies are concerned. For they only can get things done—except on the actual battlefield.

Mr. Lincoln also addressed his messages to the people. It was Mr. Lincoln who said of "those fellows gambling" in Wall Street, "For my part, I wish every one of them had his devilish head shot off."

He said himself, "I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me."

It is Mr. Binns's merit that he has shown so clearly how firmly, reasonably, patiently, bravely, and wisely in the flood of these controlling events the President steered. The reluctantly adopted war measure of the Emancipation Proclamation (hater of slavery as Mr. Lincoln was) is the critical action of all his actions which illustrates at once his patience, his courage, and the subordination of all things to his great purpose. And Mr. Binns has not been least happy in his analysis of the steps by which this act was reached.

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HENRY JAMES ON THE "CASAMASSIMA"

In Introduction to His Recension of the Novel Author Tacitly Concedes Its Failure.

PROBABLY none of the prefaces of Mr. James thus far has made itself so expected as that to "The Princess."* What the friendly and intimate reader most desired of it was some new illumination on the character of Christina Light, who, whether as Christina or as the Princess, had, comparatively speaking, evaded the most sympathetic efforts at appreciation. As interesting a failure as you like, they said to themselves or to one another, those intimate and friendly readers, but an interesting failure at the most and best. By the mere fact of the reintroduction of her in a second novel, her creator seemed to acknowledge the justice of the remark. He gave us all along to understand that she was a particular friend and favorite of his, and that if we only knew her better we should see why. But it remains that she is not realized, that she is not "made out," in spite of his and our efforts in that behalf. Doubtless it were rather fatuous to expect that her creator could make her out to us in a belated preface, if he had not made her out in the exhibition. Whether or no, the making out is not accomplished. She is no more realized as the princely patroness of militant bookbinding Anarchism than as the impecunious and impotent patroness of a sculptor from Northampton, Mass. She is not alive. She does not "go." "One of our failures." And the attempt which her creator made to convert her into one of our successes by bringing her in again, he seems to renounce in this introduction.

Nevertheless, it is a most attractive piece of writing, one of the most delightful as well as one of the most difficult. If he does not frankly give up Christina, he divagates from the point in a charming manner. Hyacinth, for example, given the all-enveloping British atmosphere of snobbery, is fairly credible, would be entirely credible, if Christina had been born to ducality, really porphyrogenita, or even had made a decent, plausible bluff of so being, in the absence of an authentic British title. It would have been more amusing, the complication, if she and the Prince had been really "county people."

These difficulties Mr. James seems to evade in his introduction, instead of frankly tackling them according to his previous essays in retrospective interpretation. But the ink with which, cuttlefish wise, he obscures his retreat is, nevertheless, as he might possibly say, of an iridescence! "The simplest account of the origin of the 'Princess Casamassima' is, I think, that the fiction proceeded quite directly, in the first year of a long residence in London, from the habit and the interest of walking the streets."

Most readers who read that will be reminded that this same is the simplest account of the origin of the fictions of a still more addicted London street walker—Charles Dickens, no less—but that his habit and interest never inspired him with anything remotely resembling the "Princess." The later novelist proceeds to "rub in" the likeness and the contradiction:

There was a moment, at any rate, when they offered me no image more vivid than that of some individual sensitive nature or fine mind, some small, obscure, intelligent creature whose education should have been almost wholly derived from them, capable of profiting by all the civilization, all the accumulations to which they testify, yet condemned to see these things wholly from the outside—in mere quickened consideration, mere wistfulness and envy and despair.

Why, that small, obscure, intelligent creature is the very Dickens, whether under the diaphanous mask of "David Copperfield" or in the less verisimilar presentation of Forster's "Life." And yet Dickens never did anything remotely like this novel. So short a way do "origins" carry us. So true it is that the eye sees in anything only what it brings, brought with it the means of seeing.

It is a delightful introduction all the same, and sheds a great deal of light on the author's other novels, on his way of working, on almost everything except the particular dark spot which is left as dark as ever.

It ought to be added that, in the "Portrait of a Lady," Mr. James has mercifully refrained his emendatory hand, and that readers of the revised Princess may go along for whole pages without being reminded of the fact of revision. "For this relief much thanks."

*THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA. By Henry James. Two volumes. 8vo. The Novels and Tales of Henry James. New York edition. Volumes V. and VI. Sold by subscription.

A Problem of Titles.

"The Call of the South," by Louis Becke, published last month by the J. B. Lippincott Company, finds an echo this week in "The Call of the South," by Robert Lee Durham, published by L. C. Page & Co. Both books are novels. The scene of the first is laid among the islands of the South Seas, a sort of travel story. Durham's novel, however, deals with the race problem in this country—an unsavory aspect of it that is seldom ventured upon in the pages of romance. The two books are therefore as essentially different from each other as two novels could well be, which makes the identity of title still more odd when one tries to picture the mental process of their respective authors in choosing them.

Two other books also, one appearing this and the other next week, are a further example of the imagination of two novelists running in the same channel. The first of these is H. G. Wells's book on Socialism, which he has called "New Worlds for Old," (Macmillan,) and the other is David Graham Phillips's novel, "Old Wives for New," which the Appletons publish next week. Of course, both titles are a variation of the peddler's cry in "Aladdin," "New lamps for old."

The Blame for Marital Troubles.

In his new novel, "Old Wives for New," which the Appletons publish on Monday, David Graham Phillips attacks the problem of unhappy marriages from a somewhat different point of view than that usually employed by the writers of fiction. When a man and woman who are wedded in an atmosphere that breathes all the idyllic charm arising from a union of youth and beauty, drift apart until their love turns to indifference and then to positive hatred, who is to blame? As a rule the chivalrous novelist finds that it is a heartless husband who is at fault. Not so Mr. Phillips. From the special instance of accumulating miseries through which he leads his hero and heroine he suggests the general theory that the woman in the tragi-comedy is really mistress of the situation, and in most cases could hold her husband's devotion if she would exert herself to keep her own character mentally and physically in pace with his. In the development of his theme Mr. Phillips does not hesitate to handle some rather disagreeable matters, using a keen and trenchant analysis of character and motive, however, that lifts his story out of the bog into which a too microscopic realism is apt to fall.

The Growth of Esperanto.

There is in this country just at present a young Esperanto enthusiast. Edmond Privat, he is called, and his title is Secretary of the International Esperanto Congress. He is still a youth in his teens, but his lack of years is amply atoned for by the energy and enthusiasm with which he lectures and writes for the cause he has so much at heart. He reports an amazing degree of progress in Europe of this language, which he hopes to see adopted universally as a result of the campaign in which he is so indefatigable a laborer. The United States also, he declares, is taking up the new idea and gives promise of joining the Esperanto column with other nations. In addition to his lectures Mr. Privat has now written a book he calls "Esperanto, the International Language, Its History, Grammar, and Vocabulary," which will be published early this month by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

MINSTRELSY'S STORY A PLEASANT ONE

Mr. Duncan's Book Does Not, However, Confine Itself to Discussion of Ancient Secular Song.*

By RICHARD ALDRICH.

MR. DUNCAN does not undertake a definition of minstrelsy, and starts out with the avowal that he is writing about something much more extensive than what the word strictly denotes. For his purposes it stands for "the whole body of secular song which is not too new to be unproved by time, and which possesses sufficient breadth to be ranked as national." That includes much, and on the widely inclusive subject he has discoursed agreeably, without parade of scholarship, yet with evidences of wide if not always accurate reading.

He tells what purports to be facts about Druid bards, Saxon Scalds, the Gleemen, as they are to be gleaned from old writers, and the illuminations and carvings of the period, and it is to be said that the copious illustrations and musical quotations are one of the most interesting features of the book. The period of the Norman conquest brings the author to a discussion of the early forms of organ, and of the neumes or primitive characters for musical notation; then he has some interesting facts about the troubadours, minstrels, and jongleurs. The minstrels became personages of importance in England by the thirteenth century; kings of the minstrels were regular officers of the Court, and there is the account of the great assemblage of minstrels in London when Edward I.'s son was made a knight, in 1306. But things came to such a pass not long after that Edward II. had to issue a proclamation against "idle persons under color of minstrelsie who were received into other men's houses to meat and drink; that none resort to the houses of prelates, Earls, and Barons, unless he be a minstrel, and only four in a day, unless invited." There was further trouble over the assumption of the privileges of minstrelsy by those not entitled to them, and Edward IV. finally granted a royal charter for their protection, making them an incorporated body.

Edward IV. had in his private establishment thirteen minstrels, one to direct the other twelve "in their stations of blowing and pipings to such offices as the officers might be warned to prepare for the King's meats and suppers." Some were trumpets, "some with the shalmes and small pipes." Mr. Duncan gives some of the tunes of the period from 1460 to 1500, the most famous being that of "Chevy Chase," of which Sir Philip Sydney said that when he heard it he found his heart moved more than with a trumpet.

Henry VII. was fond of music, and his household book has long catalogues of his musicians and musical instruments. This was also the period of the high-water mark of "moralities" and religious pageantry, and in 1519 John Rastall published his "New Interlude," which is claimed to be the first known specimen of English dramatic music. When Henry VIII. ascended the throne another new and important epoch in English music began. Henry not only favored music, but also composed it, and could sing and play, but Mr. Duncan gives him greater credit than do stricter investigators, who call his work amateurish and generally dull. So, too, Mr. Duncan adopts the conventional and now exploded views about the Puritans' complete suppression of all secular music.

Mr. Duncan discourses entertainingly about the allusion to music in Chaucer and Shakespeare. Of ballads he has a detailed historical treatment. Song writers—that is, producers of artistic as distinguished from folk song—are given a chapter from the contemporary composers of Shakespeare's lyrics to Balfe.

R. A.

*THE STORY OF MINSTRELSY. (The Music Story Series.) By Edmonstoune Duncan. 12mo. Pp. xv.-337. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

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GAMBETTA'S LOVE FOR LEONIE LEON

Romance of the "Great Tribune" and Its Part in Molding France's Political History.

A CANDID critic of the Third Republic and the part Gambetta played in its establishment will turn from this volume* with admiration for M. Laur's imagination and dramatic sense, but with some misgivings as to his entire trustworthiness. The book is too good, too thoroughly an analysis of two human hearts, too personal, too intimate not to arouse suspicion that the author has frequently used his imagination in order to seek out dramatic causes for known suggestive results.

It is hardly possible that a man like Gambetta, constantly in the public eye, could have secretly maintained, for ten years, most intimate relations with a woman who exercised a tremendous influence on his thought and action. It is even less probable that the secret of their relationship could have been so carefully guarded for more than twenty years after his death. Moreover, M. Laur, in two articles to The London Times printed in August of last year, attempted to show that Gambetta visited Bismarck in 1878, either at Friedrichsruh or Varzin, and, when challenged to produce evidence of such a visit, failed to do so, and was further overwhelmed with evidence showing that no such visit ever took place. This fact the impressionable reader must bear in mind. It is also to the point to recall that the author was once a disciple of the fantastic Gen. Boulanger.

Still, it may be remembered that M. Laur enjoyed Gambetta's intimate friendship and that in trying to prove that Gambetta, while openly a member of the "Revenge" party, personally believed in the advantages of an understanding with Germany, he is evidently sincere. Moreover, in presenting a hitherto unsuspected phase of the "Great Tribune's" life, he measurably adds to the movement to give Gambetta a tomb in the Panthéon and rescue the bones of Léonie Léon from the Potter's Field.

While speaking before the Corps Législatif in 1869, Gambetta often saw a tall, black-gloved woman watching him from one of the side tribunes. Here is the beginning of the romance. One day she is there more beautiful, more enigmatical, than ever. On finishing his speech, he hastily scribbles her a note and gives it to an usher. She opens the envelope, reads the letter standing, tears it up, and disappears. Three years later he is in the National Assembly at Versailles. He is in the midst of a speech, when suddenly his eyes become fixed. He starts, pauses a moment, then recovers himself. He has found her again. A moment later he sends her the following note: "At last, I see you once more. Is it really you?" Then the scene of three years ago is repeated.

Some months later he meets her at the house of a mutual friend. He says to her: "Why have you been so silent all these years, when you know that I loved you?"

To this she replies simply: "No, you cannot love me! I am unworthy of your great destiny! I am one of those women whom nobody marries!"

He follows her persistently into the street, and at first pleads for and then demands a rendezvous. After a moment she consents. That night Gambetta made one of his greatest speeches.

The rendezvous is for the following Wednesday morning in the park of Versailles, by the side of the Petit Trianon, at 8 o'clock. The great man arrives first. He paces nervously up and down. At length she comes. He again declares his passion for her, but she protests, and again repeats that fatal phrase: "I am one of those women whom nobody marries." Besides this, she declares herself to be a devout Catholic, while the Agnostic sentiments of Gambetta are notorious. The great man ignores her antagonism to his religious views as he did her past. The park at Versailles witnesses several interviews. He begs her to marry him. She always firmly declines—she would not be a burden to his career, an obstacle to his destiny. At one of the interviews he brings her a ring. She has learned that the Catholic Church admits of two sorts of betrothal: "Sponsalia de praesente" and "Sponsalia de futuro," and that the former is equivalent, under unavoidable circumstances, to the sacrament of holy matrimony. That night she writes to her father confessor as follows:

I beg to inform you, Father, that I have taken your advice. This day I betrothed myself 'by present vows' to the man whose name I mentioned to you. I trust you approve of my conduct and will not refuse me your blessing.

Thus did a relationship begin which was not only to have a great influence upon one of the Republic's most foremost statesmen and orators, but also, if Gambetta's genuine political policies be revealed in the letters, on the destiny of the Republic.

In a speech in the French Chamber during the Morocco crisis of 1895, M. Jaurès, the Socialist Deputy, quoted from what he described as Gambetta's "private notes" in order to prove the hitherto unsuspected desire of the "Great Tribune" for friendship with Germany. No one knew then that these so-called "notes" were extracts from their author's love letters to Léonie Léon. A year ago, shortly after the death of Mme. Léon, these letters were published in the Revue de Paris, which at first concealed the name of the woman to whom they were written and then avowed it, with subsequent explanation by M. Laur. At the time, some of the letters were translated and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, so it will be unnecessary to give extracts here. They all breathe the fervor and fancy of a passionate Southern lover, with here and there passages showing that the lovers had discussed questions of State, and that the woman had not been slow in giving her advice concerning them.

Following the letters are chapters on "Léon Gambetta, Leo XIII., and the Separation," "Léon Gambetta, Leo XIII., and Léonie Léon," "Bismarck and Les Jardies," "The Duel of Two Souls," "Love in a Cottage," &c. The circumstances of Gambetta's final illness and death are dwelt on in great detail. When the end came, and all France mourned—when the body was lying in state amid weeping friends and sombre officials, the woman who had nursed him day and night entered alone the little parlor of Les Jardies.

She approaches the coffin, bends for a moment over his face, kisses his forehead, and then goes away, as M. Laur says, "destitute of all resources, poor, sad, as she came long ago to her well beloved. The thought that death might separate them had never once occurred to either of them. There was no legacy to her, to whom, in fact, in giving himself he gave everything. A small sum of money in one of her dresses and the engagement ring, 'Hors cet anneau point n'est d'amour,' given on the first day of their union—that is all she possesses."

Of her subsequent life little is known, except from some few letters which M. Laur has been able to secure from an old friend of Gambetta to whom, at first, she occasionally wrote. She died in a little house in the Avenue Perrichont, a little over a year ago, surrounded by the relics of the past.

The great French patriot, who was so ardent a lover, is about to be transferred to the Pantheon. Shall the remains of the woman to whom he, and possibly France, owed so much go to the charnel house? Not if M. Laur's apotheosis of their love can move the minds of Frenchmen.

"I know not if your hearts," he concludes, "which have throbbed with mine while reading these lines, will feel as mine does; but it seems to me that our dear Gambetta would be grateful for this thought of uniting in one homage his name and the name of the inspirer, as he has revealed her to us. Who knows if by so doing we may not pay a debt of national gratitude? France certainly owes something to her who always advised Gambetta to pacificatory measures and the uniting of all Frenchmen in devotion to their country. At all events, we will pay tribute to the infinite love which both she and Gambetta consecrated to the growth and the lasting glorification of France."

*THE HEART OF GAMBETTA. By Francis Laur. Authorized Translation by Violette M. Montagu. Introduction by John MacDonald. Photogravure frontispiece and five other illustrations. 8vo. New York: The John Lane Company. $2.50.

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THE OXYRYNCHUS FINDS.

WHEN Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt began their diggings at Oxyrynchus in 1895 they could have had no such daring hope as that of finding what their labor has already brought to light. The reading and publication of the vast stores of papyri excavated in the two years 1905 to 1907 will be the work of years to come, but every new volume issued by the explorers augments the importance of their discoveries.

Great as is the interest which attaches to the early Christian and classical manuscripts which they have given again to the world, the latest volume of recovered fragments undoubtedly surpasses in significance all that have preceded it. Its most important document is a papyrus upon which are inscribed portions of the writings of a lost Greek historian of the fourth century B. C., a writer clearly of the first rank, continuing the history of Thucydides. The manuscript contains twenty-one columns in more or less complete preservation, being the longest literary text, with one exception, (the Plato "Symposium," also contained in the volume,) so far read of the Oxyrynchus fragments. The historian, whoever he may be, writes as a contemporary, if not an eye-witness, of the events which he described as taking place in Athens about 400 B. C.

Besides the historical fragment the new volume contains a report on the portion of an uncanonical Gospel which has attracted wide interest—it has been a subject of discussion in these columns—and another on a manuscript which contains some lost Paeans of Pindar. This is part of a critical edition, so to speak, of Pindar, having marginal commentary and citations of other "editions." One passage, in praise of simplicity of life, is particularly noble, and must take its place in the world's stock of inspiring poetry. While the celebrated "Logia," or "Sayings of Jesus," will remain of keener popular interest—and indeed nothing has ever done so much to make necessary a revision of popular ideas concerning the nature and origin of sacred writings—the scholarly importance of these more lately restored texts is greater.

How came these manuscripts in the earth at this point, and what has brought about their preservation to so late a day?

In early times the district on the edge of which Oxyrynchus stands—or rather lies under the débris of centuries—was covered by Lake Moeris, artificially enlarged in Abraham's day. Pharaoh Amenemhat built the dam which made the lake a reservoir one-quarter as large as Lake Erie. It was an irrigating scheme the conception of which would make a modern engineer dizzy. Two enormous statues, one of which, after it had stood a thousand years, became celebrated as the Vocal Memnon, were figures of this Pharaoh and his wife, erected at a landing stage of the lake. As Fayoum towns were dependent upon the Pharaoh's interest in irrigation, they grew up quickly and as quickly disappeared. About the time of Alexander the Great the lake had receded to one-half the area it covered when Amenemhat built his dam, and now it is only one-half as large as in Alexander's time. The result of this recession of the waters was a series of towns of different ages successively built on the lake shore and successively deserted as the reservoir shrunk in size. Oxyrynchus flourished from 200 B. C. to 500 A. D., a town of wealth and culture. Then it was abandoned, with its records of its own story, to the sands of the advancing desert.

In the year 1900 Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie undertook some excavations at one of the old ports of the lake, and at one of the ancient cemeteries of the region fifteen years later Drs. Grenfell and Hunt, who had been associated with Dr. Petrie in his beginnings, began the opening of Oxyrynchus.

The imagination would find it difficult to conceive of anything more romantic than the digging up out of mounds on the border of the Libian Desert where broken pottery marks the site of ancient city treasures so precious as those which are thus being restored to human knowledge. Especially fascinating is the extent to which the actualities of life 2,000 years ago are being revealed from these Oxyrynchus mounds—life, when we come to know it, curiously like that of our own day. One sheet of papyrus reveals the existence of an oil monopoly at last brought fully under Government control. Others tell of labor unions, scales of wages for skilled and unskilled workmen, and of strikes; others show particulars of family life, reveal social conditions familiar in all ages, and the working of passions, good and bad, motives and ambitions common to all men everywhere at all times, but wonderfully striking in the moldy records of twenty centuries ago.

The Mysticism of Paul.

"Paul the Mystic" is the title of a carefully written book by Rev. James M. Campbell, D. D., which will be published this month by the Putnams. In it a somewhat different point of view is taken of St. Paul than that usually maintained. The great apostle, according to Dr. Campbell, was "first of all a poet who writes with the exuberant imagination of a true Oriental, often sublimely indifferent to logical sequence and displaying a subtlety of thought incomprehensible to the mere textual critic. The truths upon which Paul's spirit fed were those which were mystical and vital. Out of the deep well of his mystical experience flows a stream which makes glad the city of God! The author of the book should not be confused with Dr. Campbell, the author of the "New Theology."

J. A. SYMONDS ON LIBERAL CULTURE

Republished Essays Contain Many Suggestions of Value on the Arts, Criticism, and Life.

ELAPSE of time has subtracted neither interest nor value from the late John Addington Symonds's "Essays Speculative and Suggestive," first published in England in 1890, long since out of print and now fortunately reissued in America by Charles Scribner's Sons, with a preface by Horatio F. Brown. In the papers gathered under this title Symonds set himself primarily to put criticism of literature and art in its proper place in the new philosophy of the universe, which the evolutionary principle—not yet in his time the undisputed commonplace it is now — has substituted for all older philosophies. The first paper, entitled "The Philosophy of Evolution," is so lucidly and broadly interpretative of what the principle means—what it has done to all conceptions of life, how transformed religions—that it would be hard to find after seventeen years any other treatment of the subject so admirable and so satisfying.

Thus too he shows how certain national types—as the Elizabethan drama—grow and flourish and decay, and how out of their corruption grow other types, even as living organisms grow and flourish and decay and furnish disintegrate material for new organisms. Hence Symnods proceeds to his illuminating and wise inquiry into the principles of criticism, and exhibits the true critic as neither judge merely, nor showman merely, (as diverse notions of his province would make him,) but interpreter in the light of special knowledge—"natural historian" is the phrase Symonds employs. For the critic's right to judge, conditioned already by his subjective endowments as impressionist and his idiosyncrasies as reflector, must be earned by study of the natural history of his subject matter from the beginning; must be balanced also by a saving sense of that "common reason of the world" which it is the business of a liberal education to furnish. Incidentally, it is this purpose of a liberal education which those modernists who wish to cut out the study of literature, history, art, law, ancient languages, and such matters and substitute science and the trades forget. "It may be added," says Symonds, "that liberal culture of the sort described goes far toward emancipating men from the vanity which aims at originality in and out of season." For "it is better to repeat old things if they are true than to improvise new things if they are not true." Which is not to be interpreted as an inspired prophecy and protest against Mr. Bernard Shaw or other iconoclasts, for Symonds continues: "From time to time he (the critic) will find himself through his own sincerity in the position of an inventor, and may expect to be classified with the paradox mongers. In these circumstances it must suffice for him to see whether he has sufficiently tested his particular wisdom by what he can perceive of the universal wisdom."

Again, writing of "The Provinces of the Several Arts," how sanely considered and admirably expressed is the remark that "art is not the school or the cathedral, but the playground, the paradise, of humanity. It does not teach, it does not preach. Nothing abstract enters into art's domain. Truth and goodness are transmuted into beauty there, just as in science beauty and goodness assume the shape of truth, and in religion truth and beauty become goodness."

When he comes to distinguish among the forms of art Symonds is not less sound and skilful: "A statue stands before us," he says, "the soul incarnate in palpable form, fixed and frozen for eternity. The picture is a reflection cast upon a magic glass, not less permanent but reduced to a shadow of palpable reality." As for music, "nothing intervenes between the musical work of art and the sentient being it immediately thrills."

We may not here follow the man who, among other things, found worthy English for the old Latin Gaudeamus in what he says (and suggests) about the relation of the real and the ideal, the model and the picture, about beauty, about the fantastic and grotesque, about style, natural and personal; about "democratic" art, with Walt Whitman as protagonist, and exemplar of the school; about the nature of myths and allegories. Every part of the book deserves reading, still more, if you will, rereading, in the light of what the A. C. Bensons and others are doing, not quite under the name of criticism, for they avoid the title as cunning Octavius did the name of King, out of consideration for the tenacity of the populace in point of hatred for tags once grown obnoxious. Symonds's work is criticism. And since he was so admirable and helpful a critic one may commend you here in conclusion to these words of his: "The critical faculty," he says, "may be described as trained perception in a man endowed with common sense and a sound imagination. This faculty may be exercised in every branch of knowledge, but for its particular display in any single province we have to presuppose especial qualifications, (natural and acquired, physical and mental,) which enable the skilled interpreter and judge to pronounce opinions with more authority than the rest of mankind. A critic of music need not be a critic of poetry, nor do we seek enlightenment on the art of painting from a judge of horseflesh."

FRENCH POETRY.

THE OXFORD BOOK OF FRENCH VERSE. XIII.-XIX. Century. Chosen by St. John Lucas, Coll. Univ. Oxon. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch. 12mo. Pp. 492.

Mr. St. John Lucas and his publishers have conspired to make a very attractive book, as charming in its contents for those who are moderately versed in French poetry and wish to be better versed as it is dainty in its mechanical make-up. It was very well, possibly, for Emerson to disparage, "France, where poet never grew," marked by provinciality as the saying may seem to some to be. But it was impossible for him or for anybody to deny that France has grown a great many artists in verse, and that the singer of Concord would have been none the worse for a study of their artistry. One may see what Emerson meant when he finds Mr. Lucas including Voltaire and Voltaire's epigrams, which are no more poetry than Swift's, which no English anthologist would think of including, though Voltaire's, to be sure, are much the better verse. But versified prose like Voltaire's is by no means the staple of the volume. A careful selection of French verse from Charles d'Orléans to Paul Verlaine is a desirable possession. Its value is enhanced by Mr. Lucas's appreciative introduction and his sparing but generally sufficing notes.

ANCIENT CHINA.

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF CHINA TO THE END OF THE CHOU DYNASTY. By Friedrich Hirth, Ph. D., Professor of Chinese, Columbia University, in the City of New York. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-283. With map. New York: The Columbia University Press. $2.50.

This book is, we believe, so far as the general public is concerned, the first fruits of its author's professorship in Columbia. The common reader has probably the notion that, down at least to the invasion of the Manchus, the history of China was a secular repetition, and that Chinese immobility was not only relative to Western change but absolute. Of course if he stopped to think the common reader would perceive that this could not have been so, and that where there is life there is change. But he ought to be grateful to Prof. Hirth for undeceiving him in detail, and for tracing the progress of various political "tendencies." The book is largely derived from the "primary sources" which, in Chinese, are of course inaccessible to ordinary scholars, and seems well adapted to what may be assumed to be its primary purpose of a textbook.

OUR NAVY.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By John R. Spears. Illustrated. 1908. 8vo. vii.-334. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Spears has been well advised to abridge his history of the navy into a single moderate volume of moderate size and price. The story is difficult to tell in so short a compass, especially when the teller proposes to himself not only to trace from stage to stage the evolution of our navy, but also to set forth the gallant and picturesque episodes that make to most readers the chief attraction of the story. Mr. Spears, it is hardly necessary to say, has done the work in a workmanlike manner and made a good book of its kind. Its value and interest are enhanced by the illustrations, some portraits of ships or sailors, and some "scenes."

BUDDHISM AND "THE INWARD LIGHT"

Fielding Hall's Book a Charming Essay, but Hardly an Accurate Account of Gautama's Religion.

OF some books, as of some persons, the most notable element is charm. This* is such a book. It fascinates. Its author has the poetic feeling, is a master of poetic form, and above all he has the poetic sympathy. He seeks to show Buddhism at its best. And he has entered into that best through a deep and sympathetic insight into Buddhism as it exists in Burma to-day.

*THE INWARD LIGHT. By H. Fielding Hall, author of "The Soul of a People," &c. Pp. viii.-228. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

He tries to tell the story from inside, getting his facts not from books, but from the life of the people. He has felt deeply, and he has expressed his feeling clearly. That is the truest way to understand a religion—not only to study its documents, but to learn its spirit. It would be hard to find a better expression of the gentle spirit of Gautama, the Buddha, than is given in this book.

Mr. Hall has lived many years in Burma, and he believes Burmese Buddhism to be the purest form of the religion. Buddhism is not concerned with revelation. It is man's own discovery of the inward light. It must be found by man in his own soul, "built up from below." The soul carries its past with it. What it is it owes to what it has been, and out of the present will come the future. That is the doctrine of the transmigration of souls—evolution applied to the life of the spirit. The Buddha was not a prophet, but "the Darwin of the soul." He discovered the law of the soul's life, which only man himself can control, and he needs no help from others or from God. Yet Buddhism does not deny God. It will hardly give him that name. But it believes in the "increasing purpose," which is the law of the universe. "All forms of life are under the care and the direction of a Consciousness, a Righteousness, a Knowledge, are subject to it, are one with it." Nirvana is not annihilation; it is Peace, the peace that can be won only through knowledge, and through virtue.

Mr. Hall would not agree with Kipling's famous saying,

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat.

To him religion is one; all men are the same. And wherever there is religion there is truth universal. Yet truth has many sides, and if one truth claims to be the whole, it becomes itself untrue. The truth of man and the truth of woman are different truths. The man who most loves a woman does not try to imitate her. Out of the manifoldness of truth will come the deeper unity to which each partial truth contributes.

While such a picture of Burmese Buddhism is looked at simply as a picture, we need only stand and admire. But when we subject Mr. Hall's treatment to the test of criticism there is much to be desired. For he is not simply trying to present a picture. In his earlier book, "The Soul of a People," he attempted no more than to picture Buddhism as it now exists in Burma. But in the "Inward Light" he tries to show "what Buddhism really is." He uses the Burmese as his starting point from which to get back to the spirit of Gautama himself. He tries to show us the real Buddha, and the true power and spirit of his religion. It is just here that we begin to wonder whether Mr. Hall is a reliable guide. He has the insight of the poet, but has he the equipment of the scholar? He has the enthusiasm of sympathy, but has he the dispassionateness of reliable judgment?

As to scholarly equipment, the lack of it seems evident. He shows no sign of a rigorous, critical use of his materials. Certainly in his judgment of the Christian sources he is far at sea. He assumes that the Book of Ecclesiastes was written by King Solomon, and that it shows the failure of "revelation" to solve the problem of life. Every student knows that the book is far later than the time of Solomon, that its character is as much Greek as Hebrew, and that it is in no sense a fair expression of the Old Testament religion. We suspect that our author has investigated his Buddhistic sources in no more critical a manner. He, for example, makes the astonishing statement that the body of Buddha has recently been found! "Think of it—after two thousand and five hundred years they found untouched the mortal remains of him who first in the world's history taught the crowning virtues." Historical credulity could hardly go further. It may seem a trifle to mention that he supposes the plural of Mussulman to be Mussulmen, but it is a straw that shows a lack of accurate scholarship.

As to dispassionateness of judgment, it is to be feared that our author gives us only the best of Buddhism. In some respects he gives us the worst side of Christianity. Yet he idealizes Buddhism. He is forced to allow its failure in India, and its degeneration [illegible] he acknowledges its inability to produce a strong society, or to cope with the problems of modern life. It is impossible to put away the conclusion that he has unduly idealized its special manifestation in his beloved Burma.

Yet the book is a joy to read. Truth is manifold, and West and East must learn from each other. And truth is everywhere. That is our author's theme. How exquisitely he sings the song of the divine harmony that is to come from the union of all truth! "So will the orchestra grow greater and the music fuller. For in that music is the voice of everything that lives, that moves, that is. The sunrise and the sunset and the dark; the hills, the streams, the birds, the beasts; all things that have the breath of life, all men, all women, the voices of all that have been, is, and will be, join in that song. It grows forever stronger, fuller, sweeter; the discords die, all pain and trouble, tears and sorrow, fall from it till it becomes the great triumphal march of all the world."

DELIGHTFUL ESSAYS.

IT is with some diffidence that the reviewer nowadays ventures to call attention to a volume of essays which have neither "smartness" nor iconoclastic thunderings to recommend them to the reader in a hurry. Yet "Modern Studies," (Edward Arnold. London: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.10,) a collection of papers and lectures by Oliver Elton, Professor of English Literature in the University of Liverpool, is a wholly delightful book, scholarly, acute, and invariably interesting.

There is a discussion of the visit of Giordano Bruno to England—the Elizabethan England of Fulke Greville, Spenser, and Sidney; an admirable résumé of recent Shakespearian criticism, a sympathetic study of mysticism, with especial reference to its literary expression. The essay "The Meaning of Literary History" is a little vade mecum for critics, and surely Prof. Elton must have traveled a long philosophic way before he wrote the essay on "Literary Fame," with its understanding of "that last infirmity of noble minds." Tennyson, the subject of his inaugural address, here reprinted, and a critical appreciation of Swinburne's poems, are eminently sane and satisfying. George Meredith's novels and poetry are considered in another paper, first published in The London Tribune.

The essay on the novels of Henry James is particularly interesting. Prof. Elton finds that Mr. James "is not a cosmopolitan, even yet; * * * he is the same Puritan, half escaped, who made 'The Portrait of a Lady' the deepest of his earlier works." * * * "With his share of the specialist's temper and his love of strangeness in beauty, Mr. Henry James is trebly representative—one of the finer voices that may be heard telling the future for what our time cared." A study of "Living Irish Literature," treating of the work of Mr. Yeats, Lady Gregory, John Synge, "A. E.," and their followers, rounds out this book, so gently academic in places and so modernly cosmopolitan in others. Perhaps here and there are belated souls who will find time for these essays for the simple delight of such leisurely reading.

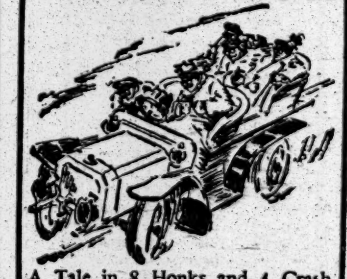
Irish Civilization in the Past.

One of the fruits of the Irish literary Renaissance has been a renewed interest in Irish history, which will be further stimulated by a volume of "Studies in Irish History," by Mrs. J. R. Green, to be published this Spring by the Macmillan Company. Mrs. Green is the author of "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," and has proved herself a not unworthy disciple of the school of historical writers in which her husband was a leader. In her new book she will discuss such topics as the Growth of Irish Commerce, Irish Learning, the National Education, the Destruction of Irish Learning, and the New Learning. In these studies she aims to show, what some scholars before her have claimed, that for many centuries the Irish were one of the most highly civilized people of Europe, and led the world in scholarship and the arts.

Tarkington and Wilson in Italy.

Harry Leon Wilson, author of "Ewing's Lady," is with his old friend, Booth Tarkington, in Capri, where they are renting the lovely villa long famous to American travelers as the residence of the artist, Elihu Vedder.

MY ENEMY THE MOTOR



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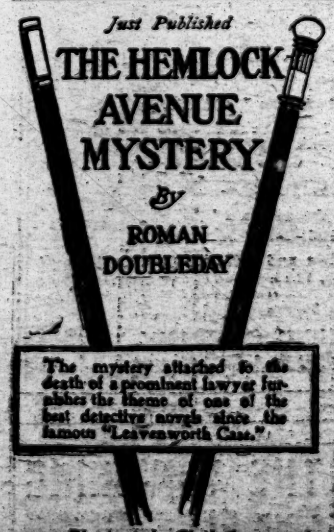

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GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES

Alleyne Ireland's Elaborate Study of the British Administration of Burma Full of Valuable Data.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP.

"THE Province of Burma" is the sub-title of two imposing royal octavo volumes which Mr. Ireland has prepared on behalf of the University of Chicago; these the first of a proposed series of twelve on the interesting and important theme of Far Eastern colonial administration. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $12 per volume.) As specimens of bookmaking these two volumes deserve high praise; they are well printed on excellent paper, the pages well proportioned, the binding plain, neat, and dignified, the whole make-up giving the impression of something monumental. The first volume opens with a general description of Burma, (Upper and Lower;) presents a history of the acquisition by the British, describes the different branches of administration—judicial, police, prison, public instruction, the civil service, the latter that of India generally, with details specially adapting the competitive system to Burma and its people; all these in Volume I.; while appendices thereto exhibit treaties affecting Burma, census tables, rules for the conduct of Indian Provincial Councils, the text of the report of the Macaulay Commission (1854) on the civil service of India, and lengthy details covering the method of appointment to the Burmese service, all of great value, on a subject becoming better understood and appreciated than it formerly was; with, at the end, a clear map of the country and contiguous countries. The second volume—which is paged consecutively with the first—describes the financial system in great detail, as well as the system of land settlements, one of the most important subjects of East Indian administration; the forestry system, administration of public works, municipal and village administration, and that of harbors; presents elaborate tabulations on various branches of administration, and a bibliography of works relating to Burma which should surprise those who have but light conception of Eastern areas and populations and the great literature now accessible relating thereto, or who have gotten their impression of some leading figure in Eastern history, like Warren Hastings, from study of so misleading a sketch as Macaulay's essay.

The author assures us that all other considerations have been subordinated to the giving an account of the government of the Eastern dependencies of Great Britain, the United States, France, and Holland, in such a manner that a comparison may be made of methods and results, under the different forms of government, in each important department of administration; that comparison and criticism are postponed and excluded from these volumes, though in final ones an effort will be made to present such criticism of methods and results as shall seem justified by the data gathered in the several preceding volumes. The scheme is ambitious, and these two volumes are rich in accomplishment and prophecy. But such a suspension of judgment seems most commendable, especially as Mr. Ireland, at least on one occasion, has shown overprecipitancy. In his general preface he acknowledges his obligations to our Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, for aid generously extended to him in the furnishing of data. Probably Mr. Taft overlooked or regarded with leniency one of his mistakes. After the lapse of more than two years readers of this journal may not recall that in its columns in August, 1905, I criticised Mr. Ireland for misleading comparisons (made in his then recent "Far Eastern Tropics") between what he claimed Britain's methods in her colonies had achieved and what our own Government had accomplished in the Philippines, especially in the matter of education, and for his charge that we had been dilatory in roadmaking. For the purpose of making his comparison he assumed a percentage of school attendance to population in the Philippines which the latest official statistics showed to be much too low; while, instead of taking his contrasted British example from the East—instead of taking India, a country right on the route to the Philippines and having a population of almost 300,000,000—he selected British Guiana and an island of the Antilles, countries having a combined population of less than a million; countries, too, that had enjoyed the advantages of a condition of peace for many decades, while we had not gone to the Philippines till in 1898, and only in July, 1902, had been able to proclaim a condition of peace as existing in the regions most completely pacified. By reference to a very authoritative recent British document, the Order in Council of Lord Curzon and his Cabinet in India, dated March 11, 1904, I showed that after nearly fifty years of profound peace the percentage of school attendance to population in India was considerably lower than it was in the Philippines after our very brief occupation; and on the charge of dilatoriness in roadmaking I made a comparison of my own, citing Gen. Chesney's "Indian Polity," a celebrated British work which Mr. Ireland now gives as one of his prominent authorities, to the effect that it was not till Sir James Thomason became Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces in 1843 that a real start was made in highway construction in India; that the first great Government highway, that up the Ganges Valley from Calcutta, a macadamized road, was not open for mail carts till 1850; that theretofore the great plains of India had been substantially without roads, and the rivers had been unbridged. Further, Gen. Chesney made it clear that the Northwest Provinces, through which the Ganges Valley trunk line ran, were abundantly supplied with excellent roadmaking material, in which they had a decided advantage over Luzon. Further, the significant East Indian government document of March 11, 1904, Mr. Ireland most appropriately prints almost entire in this work, though a slight error in reprinting it should be noted, that in pointing off the large amounts in a table on Page 275, the separation in the original for lakhs and crores of rupees is disregarded. Obviously it was wise to reserve criticism and comparison for the conclusion of the work. The author has been highly successful in these two volumes in amassing material on which he can base comments of permanent value.

G. R. B.

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BOOK ON CHINA.

"China in Legend and Story," (Revell,) by C. Campbell Brown, is an interesting volume, dealing with both the ancient traditions and with the more modern incidents relating to the spread of Christianity in China. Mr. Brown has been for many years a resident of China as a missionary sent out by the China Mission Society and writes from that knowledge instead of from the traveler's more superficial gleanings.

There is an almost complete dearth of the conventional setting of almond-eyed girls, poppies, and opium, nor do carvings, porcelains, or food contribute to the color of the stories. The Chinaman shown is far different from the one generally imagined, for the real yellow brother is anything but the wooden dolt of uninformed fancy.

BACON'S ESSAYS IN NEW EDITION

Smith College Professor Edits Somewhat Overannotated Volume—The Value of Commentary on Bacon.

"WHAT was a pious aspiration of Lord Brougham's that the time might come when every man in England should read Bacon. It was not wholly nullified by the rejoinder of Cobbett that for his part he should be satisfied if the time came when every man in England should eat bacon. The popularizing of Bacon is very worthy work, and Prof. Scott is at least entitled to the praise of "having endeavored well" in trying to promote it.* But then, in the Baconian phrase, we can "note no deficience" in editions of Bacon. The best, in respect of its "critical apparatus" is probably that of Archbishop Whately. The editor's annotations take often the form of commentaries and supplements, giving the Archbishop's own observation of life, and it is praising them very highly, but not too highly, to say that they are worth reading in connection with the Baconian text. But Whately's "Bacon's Essays" is a cumbrous and rather costly book, and is now perhaps difficult to get. Then there is the admirable Newnes thin paper reprint of all the English works, in which, for a moderate price, and in a portable form, one can have the chance of acquainting himself with the "Henry the Seventh" and "The New Atlantis" in addition to the essays and the "Advancement." Many readers have taken this chance who would not otherwise have made this acquaintance, and have found it very well worth making. As to the essays, the present reviewer has found very satisfactory the modest 12mo., containing also the "Wisdom of the Ancients," with Montagu's preface, Spiers's biographical sketch, and variorum notes.

Prof. Scott has the two indispensable qualifications for her task of enthusiasm and knowledge. Her introduction, which occupies about a quarter of the volume, is worth reading. On disputed points she follows Spedding, and is of course commonly safe in so doing. In the matter of annotation she errs on the side of excess. Doubtless this is a "good fault," since the reader has only to reject surplusage. All the same, it is very annoying for a reader fit to read Bacon at all to be referred to the foot of the page, only to be informed that Publius Vergilius Maro was a famous Roman epic, didactic, (?) and idyllic poet, with a list of his works, or that, to the purpose on a casual allusion in the text to Nero, that his name was Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, later Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus.

On the other hand, Prof. Smith has sought out the modern and the botanical names for all Bacon's flowers, and has thus added some curious and interesting notes to the essay "On Gardens." But, again, what is the good of telling people who are likely to read Bacon that a haberdasher is a dealer in small articles connected with dress? In truth, not much elucidation is needed for Bacon's English to a reader who already knows his English Bible and his Shakespeare. Information suitable to a kindergarten is not in place here.

With the Latin it is different. Bacon was such a persistent misquoter that when he professes to make a direct citation it is as apt as not to be a paraphrase. The original is always worth looking up, and the translation always worth making. We do not find it always correctly made. As a translation of "erant in officio" "They were in office" is altogether too good to be true. "On duty" might do. But upon the whole, this is a fairly good edition of the essays—possibly for some readers the best. For all readers it is immensely better than no edition at all.

*THE ESSAYS OF FRANCIS BACON. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Mary Augusta Scott, Ph. D., Professor of English Language and Literature in Smith College. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1908. 12mo. Pp. cli.-293. Price, $1.25.

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DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP

W. Pett Ridge's Double Part in Fiction—Plans for Celebrating Tolstoi's Eightieth Birthday.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. W. Pett Ridge, whose ability to tell his readers what London poor folk do, and especially what they say, is almost uncanny, has just received the compliment of having his personality incorporated into a novel. The same was done for Mr. Kipling a short time ago by a French novelist, but the compliment was a backhanded sort of affair and one not likely to be very gratifying to its object. In Mr. Pett Ridge's case, however, the fictional character—a Paul Ridgely in Mr. Alphonse Courlander's successful new story, "Eve's Apple"—is an extremely pleasing individual, who, like his prototype, divides his interests between writing about the poor and trying to make them richer.

Mr. Pett Ridge—so he told me to-day—has just finished correcting the proofs of a book of essays on social matters. This volume he calls "Speaking Rather Seriously," and dedicates "To the Wise in the hope they will agree with me." In the Autumn will appear his next novel, to be published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. "This," says the author, "concerns life in a pleasant London suburb, and is called 'Sixty-nine Birnam Road.'"

So much for Mr. Pett Ridge's writings. As for his philanthropic interests, he is particularly concerned for the moment with a "Home for Little Sick Children" in Shoreditch, which comes close to being the most densely populated and most miserable section of London.

It is a curious coincidence that the writer who is called by some the greatest novelist in England, and he who is called the greatest novelist in the world—I mean Meredith and Tolstoy—should both attain their eightieth birthday within a few months of one another. The Meredith birthday has just taken place, the last firework in the celebration having been set off two or three days ago by the announcement that the King has commissioned a Royal Academician to paint Meredith's portrait for the royal collection at Windsor.

Tolstoy's birthday will take place on the day which in Russia is called Aug. 28, and in England goes by the name of Sept. 10. Already a committee has been formed to arrange for an international celebration in honor of this literary man, who seems to have had the nearly unique experience of becoming during his lifetime a sort of legendary figure all over the world. Just what form this celebration will take in England is so far undecided; indeed, nothing, I believe, is arranged even in Russia as yet, for—in the words of Mr. Aylmer Maude, Tolstoy's accomplished translater—"they generally do such things there with a rush at the last moment."

Miss Genevieve Ward, a venerable actress, has recently told of her reminiscences of the Brownings—not particularly pleasant ones. "They were both stiff and quaint," says she, "and they seemed to belong to another age. One could see that almost every word the poet or his wife uttered was meant for effect. They played all the time to the gallery."

A peculiar book has appeared this week under the name of "The New Dominion," (published by Francis Griffiths.) The author is Mr. Arthur Welesley Kipling, a cousin of Rudyard Kipling, and evidently, from the lack of revelations on the title page, a new writer. His book is a pleasing variation on the countless volumes describing German invasions of England, though in general form it much resembles them. Mr. Kipling's belligerent imagination has pictured a war between the United States and Japan, and his picture is a very realistic one. He does not waste time in the presentation of incidental love affairs, but confines himself to fighting details, which he appears, to the uninitiated, to handle with great skill and assurance. Commencing with a Japanese-American war, Mr. Kipling, later on in the book, enlarges his action to introduce also a war between Germany on the one hand and America and England on the other. In the end America emerges victorious from the twin conflict, and there are held, simultaneously, in Paris two peace commissions.

Mr. Kipling tells his story with a great deal of conviction, and it is a rare tribute to his skill that the peaceful reader is able to find this work—purely imaginary yet quite without the slightest human interest (it has no characters whatsoever)—not only readable, but, in spots, actually thrilling.

GALBRAITH.

FUN FROM FATHER TABB.

QUIPS AND QUIDDITS. By John B. Tabb. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

A collection of bon-mots, as the title indicates, condensed, each of them into four or eight lines—or so expanded, as the mood of the reader may suggest. Father Tabb has a few preparatory rhymes for his critics and publishers, in which he does not hesitate to make jest with his own patronymic.

> If brevity be soul of wit,
> The Boston wag discovered it
> In saying that my verse fulfills
> For him the purposes of pills.

The play of fancy is abundant, and takes, for the most part, the shape of punning, or word juggiery. Not the least amusing are the pen and ink drawings that accompany the text. These pictures, in replica and in miniature, are reproduced all over the inside of the covers with pleasant decorative effect.

Here is a characteristic sample of the fun:

> To jewels her taste did incline;
> But she had not a trinket to wear
> Till she slept after taking quinine,
> And awoke with a ring in each ear.

THE HOLY LAND.

TO-DAY IN PALESTINE. By H. W. Dunning, Ph. D., late instructor in Semitic languages in Yale University, author of "To-day on the Nile." Illustrated from photographs. 8vo. Pp. 278. New York: James Pott & Co. Boxed, $2.50 net.

What a tourist may see in the Holy Land, and, to some extent, how he may see it, is to be found in "Palestine To-day," a volume embodying the observations of ten journeys by the author. It is not a guide book, but the necessary condensation of the subject matter, of which there is too much for the size of the book, gives it the tone of haste generally associated with such reading matter. But as Dr. Dunning says in the preface that he has written primarily for the traveler, this criticism falls a little short of being adverse. The book would certainly be a help to one sightseeing in that region and a delight to those who, having been there, wish for a means of recalling what they have seen. Many illustrations supplement the text, and the make-up is worthy of note.

THE STORY OF AN INVENTOR'S LIFE.

It is a far cry from a childhood termed "addled" by at least one teacher to a maturity rich in every fulfillment of creative genius. The road leading from the one point to the other is traversed by Francis Arthur Jones in his life of Thomas Alva Edison, (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.,) the Wizard. Along this road stand the sign posts—his inventions and his equally remarkable perfections of what had been already tentatively explored. The telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, the kinetoscope, the magnetic ore separator—the field of his activities seems to have been boundless from the first. Even when he was an "addled" schoolboy he held in his childish brain a small electric battery, generating creative force that was one day to move the world. Every step of the way is commemorated in Mr. Jones's book. They who care to watch the wheels of progress go around will like this record of the Wizard and his spells.

STORY BY GEN. KING.

"To the Front," (Harpers,) a sequel to "Cadet Days," by General Charles King, takes the Western hero, George Graham, fresh from graduation at West Point, and straightaway plunges him into a series of adventures sufficient to tax the powers of a hardened veteran. The story is laid in the eighties, and the young officer's first exploit is the quelling of a miners' riot in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, his boyhood home. The mine in question involves his father's fortune, so that the hero reaps a double benefit as the reward of his efforts. Scarcely is the miners' trouble settled when an uprising of the Sioux Indians takes Graham to the Bad Lands, and again he takes the leader's part with, of course, a fortuous ending. The story is graphically written and while a bit highly colored at least no harm will be done Gen. King's young reader's should they endeavor to imitate young Graham.

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PEARY, ROBT. E.—NORTHWARD Over the "Great Ice." A Narrative of Life and Work along the Shores and upon the Interior Ice Cap of Northern Greenland in 1886 and 1891-97, with a description of the little tribe of Smith-Sound Eskimos, the most northerly human beings in the world. 800 half-tone engravings made from Peary's wonderful photographs, together with valuable maps, diagrams, etc. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, gilt tops, uncut, 1240 pp, London, 1898. Published at $12.50 net. Our price, $3.75. Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE.—COMPLETE SETS OF Niles Weekly Register, Southern Literary Messenger, Educational Review, Book Buyer, Dawson's Historical Magazine, Magazine of American History, Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, Catholic World, Lippincott's Monthly Magazine, St. Nicholas, and many others too numerous to mention. J. W. Cadby, 50 Grand St., Albany, N. Y.

MARK TWAIN'S WORKS, 23 VOLS., limited edition, $30. Voltaire's works, 42 vols., $45. Maupassant's works, 17 vols., limited edition, $27.50. Burton Holmes's Lectures, 10 vols., $25. Werner's Encyclopaedia Britannica, 31 vols., full leather, $45. Makers of History, 32 vols., half leather, $7.50. Other Bargains. Davis's Bookstore, 41 W. 42d St.

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STODDARD'S LECTURES — 14 VOLS., cloth, latest colored plates; new; never used; guaranteed; $24; cost $36; cash or $3 monthly. Booklovers' Club, 172 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

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GOOD SECOND-HAND COPY OF Otyoguomy. S. T. and A. J. Cherry, The Neely Co., 1900. H. C. Spaulding, Winsted, Conn.

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POEMS, SIR JOHN SUCKLING; CENtury Dictionary, any binding; Law Dictionary, Black, Cyc., 27 vols., transferable contract. Juvenile books in sets for subscription, cloth or ½ mor. Law, Southerland on Damages, latest edition. Co-operative Press, Charlotte, N. C.

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SPLENDID EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT

Boston Book Announcements Tell Also of Other Important Enterprises—Poe Subject of Beacon Biography.

BOSTON, March 6.—It is one of the amusements of the week to ascend to the first floor of 4 Park Street, where Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are exhibiting the photogravure and water-color illustrations made for the large paper edition of "The Complete Works of George Eliot." Between the prejudice of one's own conception of the personages and memories of the illustrations in early editions, this is not always easy, and it is not exactly flattering to one's conceit to discover that the artists have faithfully followed the text, and that the fault is one's own. Florentine photographs of places, portraits, and famous paintings for Romola, of Lincolnshire and the Midlands, for the English novels, portraits, some never before printed, and reproductions of manuscript further illustrate the edition, and it includes Mr. John Walter Cross's biography of his wife and a new volume of essays never before printed with her works. Each book has its own introduction, relating everything important connected with its writing and publication, while the various perfecting touches, such as artists' autographs and duplicate frontispieces in water color, are added to one or another of the five styles in which the twenty-five volumes are arrayed. The edition is limited to 750 sets, and the price, which now ranges from $125 to $600, is subject to augmentation without notice.

Mr. John Corbin's "What College for the Boy?" issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is to be illustrated by a large number of views of college buildings and grounds by way of assisting the parent in his choice. The epithets applied to the universities are significant. Harvard is "Germanized," Wisconsin, "Utilitarian"; Chicago, a "University by Enchantment."

In spite of Mr. Corbin's somewhat disparaging epithet, it is Wisconsin that produces Mr. R. H. Neil Dodge, the editor of The Cambridge Spenser. He is Assistant Professor of English, and he has given the poet of poets a most careful revision from original editions, collating the text word by word; he has arranged the poems in the order of their first issue, and he has made a list of new readings and added explanatory notes and a glossary.

It is pleasant to see a new Beacon biography, Mr. John Macy's "Edgar Allan Poe," even although it is five months behind the time originally announced for its publication by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. The author has a brisk, awakening style of his own, and has not allowed himself to be influenced by French laudation of Poe's work or American condemnation of his behavior. His lively first chapter is good, corrective both of sentimentality and of pharisaical delight in petty faults. In the preface he expresses a desire to see Poe's biography and letters put together by some one "strong enough to ignore no fact and large enough not to follow too creepingly the surviving documents."

Miss Grace Denio Litchfield's "The Supreme Gift," which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. now have nearly ready, is a woeful tale of a girl who tried to apply Christianity to the solution of the problem of a man's duty toward those who have intrusted their money to him. She made a gallant fight, into which the author has introduced an incident recalling a recent actual problem in matters testamentary, and she succeeded in accomplishing her wish. Miss Litchfield has also introduced some accurate portraits of those children of poverty and idleness who regard the rich as their natural prey, a type to which fiction has paid too little attention.

Miss Anna Chapin Ray's "The Penalty" has had its title changed to "Quickened," and will appear in a fortnight.

Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. are preparing a quaint edition of "Evangeline," for which the designs and illustrations are the work of Miss Marian Louise Peabody, sister of Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, and Professor of Pure Design in the Eric Pape Art School.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. announce "Spinster Farm," by Miss Helen M. Winslow, a series of gay little sketches, descriptive and narrative, with original photographs of the farm folk, human and animal. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

China and the Chinese in Fiction.

"The Vermilion Pencil," the novel of Chinese life which will be published by the McClure Company next Thursday, is said to have had its origin in thrilling experiences through which its author, Gen. Homer Lea, has passed, and there is thus claimed for it an authenticity which has been rather lacking in former attempts to depict China in fiction. When a youth at the Leland Stanford Junior University, young Lea manifested an interest in Chinese matters, and he left for the Orient before graduating. He is reported to have taken a prominent part in the political affairs of the Empire during the Boxer rebellion, when his activity in behalf of the imprisoned Emperor aroused against him the wrath of the Dowager Empress, who set a price on his head. Gen. Lea is also said to be a member of a secret society whose object it is to restore the ancient Ming dynasty to the throne. In the novel this brotherhood figures as the "Deluge Family" and brings the story to its climax.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

BRADFORD'S HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH PLANTATION. 1606-1646. (Original Narratives of Early American History.) Edited by William T. Davis. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

THE OLD DOMINION. Her Making and Her Manners. By Thomas Nelson Page. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MEMOIRS OF COMTESSE DE BOIGNE, 1820-1830. Edited by M. Charles Nicoullaud. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

OUR FIRST AMBASSADOR TO CHINA. An Account of the Life of George, Earl of Macartney. By Helen H. Robbins. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

LUDWIG THE SECOND, KING OF BAVARIA. By Clara Tschudi. Translated by Ethel H. Hearn. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

GOYA. An Account of His Life and Works. By Albert F. Calvert. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

Literature.

Including Essays, Art, and Poetry.

ELIZABETHAN DRAMA. 1558-1642. Being History of the Drama in England from the Accession of Queen Elizabeth to the Closing of the Theatres, to Which is Prefixed a Resume of the Earlier Drama from Its Beginnings. By Felix E. Schelling. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Two volumes. $7.50.

THE ORIENTAL TALE IN ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Martha Pike Conant. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

MODERNISM AND ROMANCES. By R. A. Scott-James. 8vo. New York: The John Lane Company.

THE ART OF THE RECONNAISSANCE. By Col. David Henderson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A SCALLOP SHELL OF QUIET. By Caroline Hazard. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

LYRICS FROM COTTON LAND. By John Charles McNeill. 12mo. Charlotte, N. C.: The Stone & Barringer Company.

ROSEMARY. By Edith S. Miller. 12mo. New York: Robert Grier Cooke.

Religion.

WELL SPENT QUARTERS. Fifteen-Minute Meditations Adapted to the Young. By a Sister of Mercy. 12mo. New York: The Christian Press Association. 85 cents.

WHAT IT IS THAT HEALS. By Mrs. Vance Cheney. 12mo. New York: Robert Grier Cooke. 75 cents.

THE FOREIGN RELIGIOUS SERIES. Edited by R. J. Cooke. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. Six volumes. 40 cents each.

HYMNS AND POETRY OF THE EASTERN CHURCH. By Bernard Pick. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

THROUGH THE FORTY DAYS. Addresses for Lenten and Lay Readers. By the Rev. A. W. Snyder. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Travel and Description.

IN KOREA WITH MARQUIS ITO. By George Trumbull Ladd. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

FROM WEST TO EAST. By Sir Hubert Jerningham. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

OVERSEA BRITAIN. A Descriptive Record of the Geography, the Historical, Ethnological, and Political Development and the Economic Resources of the Empire. By E. F. Knight. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A SATCHEL GUIDE FOR THE VACATION TOURISTS IN EUROPE. By W. J. Rolfe. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A NARRATIVE OF EXPLORATIONS IN NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, INDIANA, &c. By Warren K. Moorehead. 12mo. Andover, Mass.: The Andover Press. (Pamphlet.) 75 cents.

Fiction.

AN AMERICAN PATRICIAN. The Romance of Aaron Burr. By Alfred Henry Lewis. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

THE MEASURE OF THE RULE. By Robert Barr. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE FOOTPRINT. By Gouverneur Morris. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE CHICHESTER INTRIGUE. By Thomas Cobb. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Company.

MY ENEMY THE MOTOR. By Julian Street. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Company.

A WALKING GENTLEMAN. By James Prior. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE LIBERATORS. By Isaac N. Stevens. 12mo. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

THE HOUSE OF THE LOST COURT. By Dona Teresa de Savallo. 12mo. New York: The McClure Company.

A MODERN PROMETHEUS. By Martha Gilbert D. Bianchi. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

THE HEART OF A CHILD. By Frank Danby. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library gives the following as the most popular books of the week ended March 3: Adult fiction—Parker's "The Weavers," Burnett's "The Shuttle," and Glasgow's "Ancient Law," Jucess," Barbour's "Crimson Sweater," and Clemens's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer." Non-fiction—Ibsen's "Plays," Shaw's "Plays," and Wentworth's "Geometry."

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

W. H. Ransom—A friend asks me who was the author of "United we stand, divided we fall," and as I cannot answer I pass it to you. He says it is in Morris's "The Flag of Our Union" and in Dickinson's "The Liberty Song," but in both cases is in quotations.

This question was answered quite recently in these columns. The motto, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," is in the great seal of the State of Kentucky. According to Walsh's Handy Book of Literary Curiosities, John Dickinson, (1732-1808,) was probably the originator of the motto in his Liberty Song written in 1768:

"Then join in hand, brave Americans all!
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall."

The phrase was freely quoted during the American Revolution.

R. McLain—I will appreciate very much any information you can give me regarding an 1813 edition of Good & Gregory's cyclopaedia, called "Pantologia." It was published in London and is complete in twelve volumes.

"Pantologia" was begun in 1802 and completed in 1813. Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, the mathematician, was its editor, and John Mason Good and Newton Bosworth were its chief contributors. Good furnished to it a great variety of articles. The twelve volumes had about 400 engravings and the price of the entire work was £20.

MARTHA K. WIGGINS.—Can you give me the name of a publishing house where I can find the following book: "Cecilia de Noel," by Lance Falconer? I have tried the department stores, but fail to find it.

The book was published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, where you can doubtless procure a copy.

W. J. TORMEY.—Will you kindly let me know who is the author of the story, "In the Valley of Havilah; A Story of California"?

"In the Valley of Havilah" was written by F. T. Clark, and was published at 50 cents by the John W. Lovell Company of this city. If we mistake not Clark, also wrote "A Mexican Girl."

Stenographer—I would like to know where I can find a book called "Dieudonne," a Gift of God" (I think that is the title). It is a small book, the scene being laid during the Franco-Prussian War.

"Dieudonne," by Geraldine Butt, 32mo, paper covers, was published at 20 cents a copy by Harper Brothers in 1877. It was in their Half-Hour Series. It is now out of print.

Answers from Readers.

M. C. L.—I wish to thank Mr. Genung for his courteous response, Feb. 8, to my query of Feb. 1, and also to say that I had not overlooked the English critic named, particularly as he is often spoken of as "Mr. Chesterton," without prefix of Christian name or initials common in mention of literary people; in fact, he was in my mind when requesting a reference "nearer home" than Thomas Morton. Because of Miss Reppller's wide reading her allusions are occasionally a bit recondite, though always apt and graceful, but it seemed improbable that she would make so personal a comparison, with the gleam of gentle raillery that it would then show, unless Mr. Chesterton's declination to endure imaginary obligations was a notably marked one, or had, perhaps, been commented upon—a casual remark in an essay hardly sufficing. The matter is a small one, but it will be gratifying to curiosity if any reader chances to know the exact reference.

A. L. H.—The poem asked for by B. E. in your issue of Feb. 8, "telling of a cow that went down a lane," &c., is called "The Calf Path," and was written by Sam Walter Foss. There is no mention of Broadway, but the poem tells how the calf path eventually became "the central street of a renowned metropolis."

C. POMEROY KEESE.—In reply to request of "M. L. C." of Feb. 22 I inclose the poem asked for, taken from Frederika Bremer's "Home of Family Cares and Family Joys," as follows:

There sitteth a dove so white and fair,
All on the lily spray,
And she listeneth how, to Jesus Christ
The little children pray.

Lightly she spreads her friendly wings,
And to heaven's gate hath sped,
And unto the Father in heaven she bears,
The prayers which the children have said

And back she comes from heaven's gate,
And brings—that dove so mild—
From the Father in heaven, who hears her speak,
A blessing for every child.

Then, children, lift up a pious prayer,
It bears whatever you say,
That heavenly dove so white and fair,
That sits on the lily spray."

Ethelwyn B. Upton writes:

"I remember my mother singing the above by Frederika Bremer to a very lovely setting of music by Agnes Margaret Alden, widow of the late William Livingston Alden, well known to two generations as one of our most subtle humorists."

A. C. C.—The request of H. J. F., Brooklyn, (Feb. 15,) is, I think, for a poem, written probably in the thirties or forties of the last century. It was a supposed reply on the part of Lady Byron to her husband's poem of farewell, but there is not, and never was, the slightest evidence that Lady Byron wrote it. I remember reading the poem many years ago, yet strangely enough the only part of it that remains in my memory is the last stanza, as follows:

"Who has felt the desolation
Of the earthquake's awful reign,
And would choose the same foundation
For his peaceful bower again?"

AGNES LOUISE DAVIS.—Albert J. Otgen asks for the words to the sweet old song, "Speed Away," which I herewith have pleasure in supplying:

"Speed away! Speed away!
On thine errand of light!
There's a young heart awaiting
Thy coming to-night;
She will fondle thee close,
She will ask for the loved
Who pine upon earth
Since the 'Day Star' has roved;
She will ask if we miss her
So long is her stay;
Speed away! Speed away! Speed away!

And, oh! wilt thou tell,
Blest bird on the wing,
That her mother hath ever
A sad song to sing;
That she standeth alone
In the still quiet night,
And her fond heart goes forth
For the being of light,
Who had slept in her bosom,
But who would not stay?
Speed away! Speed away! Speed away!

"Go, bird of the silver wing,
Fetterless now,
Stoop not thy bright pinions
On yon mountain's brow;
But his thee away
O'er rock, river, and glen,
And find our young 'Day Star'
Ere night close again;
Up! onward! let nothing
Thy mission delay:
Speed away! Speed away! Speed away!"

The Seneca Indians fancied that a white dove let loose at her grave by the mother of the lost maiden would find the waiting "Day Star" in the distant spirit land.

The above words have been set to music and can be found in the Academy Song Book, published by Ginn & Co., and in Favorite Songs and Hymns, published by the American Book Company. In both of these books the name of I. B. Woodbury appears before the composition.

S. A. B.—The inclosed newspaper clipping, which I have had for years, is doubtless the poem asked for by C. L. C. The verses are as follows:

WHAT OF THAT?

"Tired! well, what of that?
Did'st fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scatter'd by the breeze?
Come! rouse thee, work while it is call'd today
Coward, arise—go forth upon the way!

Lonely! And what of that?
Some must be lonely; 'tis not given to all,
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall,—
To blend another life into its own;
Work may be done in loneliness; work on!

Dark! Well, and what of that?
Did'st fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet;
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight;
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! Well, and what of that?
Did'st fancy life one Summer holiday
With lessons none to learn and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task; conquer or die!
It must be learned,—learn it then patiently.

No help! Nay; 'tis not so,
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears His children cry.
He's near thee wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee home."

Appeals to Readers.

N. H.—Can any of your readers tell me where the following lines are to be found:

"Crimson footed, like the stork,
From great ruts of slaughter,
Warriors of the Golden Torque
Cross the lifting water"?

ROGO—Will some one of your readers kindly inform me who was the author of these lines? They were quoted by Lord Erskine in 1794 in defending Mr. Howard (who succeeded his cousin in 1815 as twelfth Duke of Norfolk) against his wife, Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, mother of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk and of the third Lord Lucan:

"I tell thee, Howard,
Such hearts as ours were never paired above;
Ill-suited to each other; joined, not matched.
* * * * *
Mark but the frame and temper of our mind;
Let no man after me a woman wed,
Whose heart he knows he has not; though she bring
A mine of gold, a kingdom, for her dowry.
For let her seem, like the night's shadowy queen,
Cold and contemplative, he cannot trust her.
She may—she will—bring shame and sorrow on him;
The worst of sorrows, and the worst of shames."

A. McC.—Can any one give me the title of a poem, written evidently in the civil war time, each verse ending with:

"Under the violets down in the wilderness"?

Presumably a soldier's grave after the so-called "Battle of the Wilderness."

A. C. C.—May I ask if any of your readers can give poem and author of any one of the following quotations:

1.

"This learned I from the shadow of a tree,
Which to and fro did sway upon a wall—
Our shadow-selves—our influences—may fall
Where we can never be."

2.

"O happy childhood, dear, unthoughtful years,
When life flowed onward like a river's wind,
Why did I leave your peace of heart behind
To plunge me in this sea of doubt and fears?"

3.

"You are weary to-night with your labors,
Your feet ache with the paths you have trod,
And so you are tempted to murmur and question the goodness of God."

This quotation is possibly somewhat inaccurate.

4.

A poem entitled "The little old sod shanty on the claim," went the rounds of country newspapers some years ago. Where can the words be found?

5.

In McGuffey's Second Reader long ago there was a short poem beginning:

"O were you ne'er a schoolboy
And did you never truly"?

Who wrote it, and where can it be found?

C. E. TATE—I have a recollection of a child's poem, beginning, I think

"I'm seven years old to-day."

Can you tell me where to find it?

Y. D.—Who knows the following:

"Over the ocean many a mile,
And many a year ago,
There lived a wonderful, queer old man,
In a wonderful house of snow."

The Times Review praises

B. E. Stevenson's "That Affair at Elizabeth," and says of it: "A well-written romance . . . Lester's methods are not those of the accepted type of story-book detective . . . He is, in short, an everyday kind of a man, not too good to be true. The story is well conceived and originally worked out, and should be one of the most popular of the day."

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ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW YORK BOOKS

With the Approach of the Spring Season Increased Activity Is Shown Among Publishers.

TWO books published this week by the John Lane Company are a volume on the Spanish painter Francisco Goya and a novel by Thomas Cobb entitled "The Chichester Intrigue." The Goya volume forms the latest addition to the Spanish Series, and contains 612 reproductions from this artist's paintings, etchings, and lithographs. The account of Goya's life and works is contributed by Albert F. Calvert. Heretofore only two small works in English have dealt exclusively with this Spanish painter, whose fame has ranked him in his own country as "second only to Velasques" in portraiture, and as "a greater realist than Hogarth." One of these books, Rothenstein's "Goya," is now out of print, and the other is the short monograph by Dr. Richard Muther. The new volume is therefore calculated to fill an important niche in the history of European art in English literature.

Next Tuesday Cassell & Co. will publish a new novel by Alice and Claude Askew, authors of "The Shulamite," &c., entitled "The Plains of Silence." South Africa provides the setting for this romance, in which the reader is introduced to a heroine who is fresh from an English school and who finds herself suddenly a part of the somewhat alien elements that go to make up life in Cape Town.

Apropos of a second edition of Cross's "A Hundred Great Poems," which Henry Holt & Co. are bringing out this week, the London Athenaeum is quoted as saying that it is "a neat little book," but that some of its selections are not in accordance with what one is led to expect from the title. Chief among the poems held up for censure by the Athenaeum as not being "great" is Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," a point of view that might be of interest to some American school boards. The fact that the editor who made the selections for this volume, Richard Henry Cross, is an Englishman and a brother-in-law of George Eliot's, may be worthy of note in this connection.

An appropriate book for the present season, just published by Thomas Whittaker, Incorporated, is "Through the Forty Days," by the Rev. A. W. Snyder, author of "Chief Things" and "Chief Days." The book is arranged for public or private readings for each Lenten day.

Two books which are published this week by Longmans, Green & Co. are a work on "Thermochemistry," by Julius Thomsen of the University of Copenhagen, and the second volume of Lord Brassey's "Work and Wages." This second volume has for its title "Wages and Employment," and is by Sydney J. Chapman, M. A., with an introduction by Lord Brassey. A uniform and complete edition in four volumes of Sir George Otto Trevelyan's "The American Revolution," hertofore published in separate parts, is also issued this week.

"The Canterbury Puzzles, and Other Curious Problems" is the title of a book by Henry Ernest Dudeney, which will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. this month. The book is well filled with illustrations by the author, Paul Hardy, and others, and contains an interesting as well as accurate account of the famous games and puzzles of ancient and modern times. Mr. Dudeney, the author, is the husband of the well-known novelist of that name.

The Macmillan Company has just brought out the second volume, containing Parts IV. and V. of the "Itinerary" of John Leland, edited by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith. The first volume, containing Parts I.-III., was published nearly a year ago. Leland was one of the sixteenth century scholars and travelers who have preserved for us in their books such remarkable pictures of the life of their times. His tour of England and Wales covers the period of about 1535-43, and is accompanied by a detailed map showing his wanderings.

The first volume of the new and low-priced edition of "The Dictionary of National Biography" is to appear simultaneously in England and America next Tuesday, the American publishers being the Macmillan Company. The entire work, originally consisting of sixty-six volumes, is now to be compressed within the limits of twenty-two volumes of reasonable size by the use of specially made paper. A number of corrections have also been made.

A special edition is issued this month by Brentano's of Charles Annesley's "The Standard Opera Glass," a handbook for operagoers, giving the details of the plots and characters contained in 130 operas. A new and revised edition of Foster's "Manual of Bridge" is also published this week. Besides other new developments in the game this volume gives the complete set of rules of the American Whist Club for the playing of bridge, special permission to publish which has been procured.

"Old Kentucky," by Dr. J. F. Cook, with papers by Theodore Roosevelt, the Hon. Champ Clark, and Col. Reuben T. Durrett, is a volume giving the history of the Blue Grass State from its earliest settlement to the present day, which will be issued this month by the Neale Publishing Company.

"Go to It," by the author of "John Henry," &c., is a novel which will be published this month by the G. W. Dillingham Company.

An interesting book by Kate C. McBeth, entitled "The Nez Perces Indians Since Lewis and Clark," will be published by the Fleming H. Revell Company early this Spring. For twenty-seven years the author has lived with these Indians, and her narrative is filled with interesting sketches of many of the characters with which she thus came in contact, as well as with details of the daily life of the Far West.

"The Twentieth Century American," by H. Percy Robinson, which will be published in either April or May by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a book of criticisms of this country by an Englishman, in which American science, art, education, and journalism are favorably contrasted with what England has to offer in these departments of learning, while it is said of humor that "in the average of educated Englishmen it is keener, subtler, and eminently more catholic than it is in men of the corresponding class in America."

A novel of Western life, giving a picture of that odd colony which makes its headquarters in Sioux Falls, S. D., for the purpose of securing divorces, bearing the title "The Dissolving Circle," by Will Lillibridge, author of "Ben Blair," &c., will be published this month by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Lilies of Eternal Peace" is a volume dealing with the problem of the future life, in which many arguments for immortality based on every-day experiences are advanced, by Lilian Whiting, to be published next month by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Some time this month Paul Elder & Co. will publish a volume by Mrs. James Brown Potter on the "Secrets of Beauty and Mysteries of Health." "To be beautiful one must be healthy," is one of Mrs. Potter's "secrets," and her book, so the reader is informed on the title page, is made up of "practical suggestions for the right care of the person, together with a collection of valuable receipts pertaining to health and beauty, gathered during the author's stage career and travels in all parts of the world."

A work the substance of which has been employed for some time in the schools of Rochester, having the title, "Graded Games and Rhythmic Exercises," by Marion Bromley Newton, will be published this month by A. S. Barnes & Co. The publishers recommend the book especially to mothers and teachers.

This week Duffield & Co. publish a novel dealing with the "smart" English people who follow the races, entitled "The Marquis and Pamela," by Edward H. Cooper, author of "The Monk Wins."

Charles E. Russell's "Thomas Chatterton" is published this week by Moffat, Yard & Co. The book contains quite a new theory in regard to the famous forgeries with which the youthful poet's name was connected. A novel by a new author, John Trevena, is also published, entitled "Furze the Cruel." Of this book, which belongs to the Hardy type of fiction, The London Academy says "it is undoubtedly a great book—almost a masterpiece."

Four books are published this week by Harper & Brothers as follows: "Fennel and Rue," by William Dean Howells; "The Judgment of Eve," by May Sinclair; "Worlds in the Making," by Svante Arrhenius, and "Ponce de Leon," in the "Heroes of American History" series, by Frederick A. Ober.

Arthur Train's new book, "True Stories of Crime, from the District Attorney's Office," will be published early this month by Charles Scribner's Sons. As its title indicates, the narratives in this book are drawn from actual characters and happenings. They are told, however, with the skill and knowledge of dramatic values which mark the work of the author of "McAllister and His Double."

Three novels are published this week by the McClure Company—"Tangled Wedlock," by Edgar Jepson, author of "The Admirable Tinker," &c.; "Folks Back Home," by Eugene Wood, author of "Rock Home," and "The House of the Lost Court," by Marchesa d'Alpens. Two reprints are also published—Austin Dobson's "Hogarth," in a convenient form and at a low price, and T. D. Murray's English translation of the actual Court records of the trial and martyrdom of Jeanne d'Arc.

The authorship of "On Books and Reading," announced in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS last week for publication some time this year by the Baker & Taylor Company, is divided between Alfred Harcourt and Roscoe Crosby Gage.

For the Fiction Mines of Peru.

Roy Norton, author of "The Vanishing Fleets," has recently joined the colony of American authors in Europe, where he will spend a vacation of two or three months before starting for Peru to gather material for his next long story to be published by D. Appleton & Co.

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